FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLVIII—NO. 32.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 22.]

The Battle Won.

Behold! the rain is over: on the wave
A new, a flashing light!
Lo, she arises calm,
The pale, the patient moon, and pours like balm
Through the wet wood's wrecked aisle
Her own unutterably tender smile!
There is no calm like that when storm is done;
There is no pleasure keen as pain's release;
There is no joy that lies so deep as peace,
No peace so deep as that by struggle won.
—*Helen Gray Cone in the Century.*

THE JULY MAGAZINES.

Reminding one of the old habit of the *Eclectic*, which, *ante bellum*, gave its readers every month a wonderful engraving by Sartain of Philadelphia, the July number, just issued, contains a notable picture, as a frontispiece, entitled "The Egyptian Girl."

Speaking of Sartain, why is it, by the way, that no one has preserved *his* art of steel engraving? We have heard engravers say that Sartain's kind of work, soft and satin-like, was not esteemed by the craft as the highest illustration of the graver's skill. But certain it is that the ordinary run of cultivated folk thought there could be nothing to equal the pictures in the old *Eclectic*; and their opinion will *not* be changed if, shaking out their old numbers from the dust of twenty odd years, they compare his work with the best efforts of to-day.

The articles which make up the present number are as follows: Carlyle in Society and at Home, by G. S. Venables; The Fascinating Side of Selfishness; Tel El Kebir, a brilliant account of the battle in which Arabi Bey and his army were crushed; The Portrait Art of the Renaissance, by Vernon Lee; Criticism and Christianity; Unfathomed Mysteries; The Man of the Future, by E. Kay Robinson; A Dangerous Secret, by W. W. Fenn; Birds and Poets; A Sonnet, in Remembrance of George Eliot, who Died in December, 1880; A Cross, by Fred Boyle; Curiosities of Politics; An Unsolved Historical Riddle, by J. A. Froude, completed from the last number; To an Unseaworthy Ship, by Austin Dobson; Unwritten History, by Prof. T. H. Huxley; and A Scribbler's Apology; besides the usual Literary Notes, both home and foreign.

The July Century contains what purports to be a portrait of the wretched incendiary John Brown, and two articles on the subject of his raid into Virginia and its consequences, by Hon. A. R. Boteler of Virginia, and F. R. Sanborn, giving the Southern and the Northern views, respectively, of this transaction—all of which is noticed elsewhere in this issue.

An important contribution to the history of the period immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities North and South, is General Stone's paper on Washington on the Eve of the War. This officer, now better known as Stone Pasha of the Egyptian Army, was a colonel in the United States Army in 1861, and organized the District of Columbia militia for the defence of the Capital. He writes out of his special knowledge of the dangers that threatened the Capital in the few weeks preceding Lincoln's inauguration. The overthrow of the Philadelphia Ring by The Philadelphia Committee of One Hundred affords E. V. Smalley a topic for a short essay on municipal reform.

The literary features of the number are noteworthy. Henry James—whose critical essay in the June Century was a surprise to those who supposed his chief strength lay in the direction of novel writing—shows even higer critical ability and raciness as an essayist in a study of "Anthony Trollope," which is accompanied by a full-page portrait. James Herbert Morse concludes his discussion of The Native Element in American Fiction, and treats in the July number of the writers who have come up since the war. In Early Letters of Emerson, Emerson's early literary opinions are revealed to an interesting extent in four letters which he wrote soon after leaving college.

Striking Oil, by E. V. Smalley, a profusely illustrated article is a graphic description of the oil regions and the oil trade. George W. Cable concludes his series of illustrated historical papers on Creole life in an article called "Flood and Plague in New Orleans," in which he draws a sorry picture of New Orleans in times of the Mississippi's overflow, plague and yellow fever. A full-page engraving of Frans Hal's painting, called The Gipsy, accompanies a short paper on that famous Dutch painter, by Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer. Two illustrated articles of timely interest are Old and New Roses, by H. B. Ellwanger, the well-known rose culturist, and a description of the art and sport of Black Bass Fishing, by an experienced writer on the subject, Dr. James A. Henshall, of Kentucky.

Joe Chandler Harris contributes a new batch of his famous negro stories under the title, Nights with Uncle Remus. Thomas A. Janvier offers a short romance of Northern Mexico, called The Legend of Padre Jose.

Besides a group of Summer Songs by different writers, the poetry of the number includes H. C. Bunner's Farewell to Salvini, which was read at the recent dinner in honor of Salvini, and A Nocturne of Rubenstein, by Miss Helen G. Cone.

Topics of the Time discusses College Presidents and the Power of Appointment, The Real Basis of Party Harmony, and The Greatest Need of the Working Classes. Among the Open Letters is an important Study of Sea-sickness by Dr. George T. Stevens; and Bric-a-Brac contains a variety of amusing verse.

St. Nicholas for July contains a well written and wonderfully illustrated article on the Brooklyn Bridge. Charles Barnard, who is equally well known as a writer on scientific subjects and as a story teller for children, and who has watched the growth of the marvelous structure from its beginning, and photographed it from every possible point of view, furnishes the text; and the pictures are by G. W. Edwards and W. Taber. The diagrams are numerous and the description accurate and popular. The frontispiece, "The Lifting of the Fog," is by Edwards, and shows the great bridge dimly seen through the rifts of the mist.

Sophie Swett opens the number with a characteristically amusing story of "How Johnnie's Men Struck Work," and George Enos Throop contributes "A Story of a Brave Girl," a Revolutionary story of the old Schuyler mansion in Albany. It is to be expected that a great many boys will be making catamarans this summer, after reading W. L. Alden's descriptive paper; while for those less actively inclined is the article on Brass-work, by Charles G. Leland, the originator of industrial art schools in America. Silk culture also receives attention with a notice of some bright girls' successes.

There is an interesting paper by H. H. Ballard on the last convention of the National Amateur Press Association, and a description of methods employed by the Amateur journalists in their political campaigns.

J. T. Trowbridge tells how the Tinkhams outwitted their persecutors, Maurice Thompson finishes "The Story of Robin Hood," Edward S. Ellis continues "Swept Away," and there is another Drummer Boy Paper.

An interesting feature of the number is the appearance of the prize compositions on Robert Burns and "A Shark in Sight," with the long Roll of Honor of those whose essays were almost but not quite so good. And there is much besides in the magazine that is timely, entertaining and amusing.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR.

[All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and, if worthy of it, receive a longer notice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, and should always be addressed to Mrs. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]

MOSAICS OF BIBLE HISTORY, published by Harper & Brothers, in two volumes, is neither a commentary on the Bible nor a critical exposition of *its* truths and doctrines, but rather a familiar dissertation on the history in it, with selections from what the compilers of the work appropriately call Bible Literature, both prose and poetic. Beside this we have an outline of the history and leading characteristics of each Book in the Bible, which gives an increased interest to the reading of scripture by the general reader who, whatever his creed or want of creed, should at least be familiar with the general outlines of the Bible record. A large amount of the very best literature of the world clusters around the Bible, it is an inexhaustible source from which, though much has been drawn, much yet remains untouched to be drawn upon, and the Bible Criticism, denounced by so many really pious people as "tampering with the Word of God," has so far, only shown how much more of interest there really is in the Bible to thinking men and women, than the superficial reader, who takes it as every word inspired of God, has any idea of; instead of lessening criticism has deepened and widened the reverence for it, by placing it on a higher plane than that of its supernatural origin and preservation.

The fact that the effort to bring the Rev. Heber Newton to trial for his book on the Bible has proved abortive, is very significant of the liberality of thought which is gradually leavening the Episcopal Church of to-day. Men are beginning to realize that the Truth never does harm, though it may upset some preconceived ideas, and that the glory of God is not dimmed, nor His power limited, because some things once believed to have been true, are shown to be Eastern parables. We confess, however, that we agree with Matthew Arnold, who thinks while criticism of the Bible should be free, and the renderings of the best scholars preserved for the use of future scholars, that the beauty of our established version is in itself a power and a source of power.

Let the scholars have a revised version, or as many of them as they desire, but leave to the general reader, and those whose only book, almost, is the Bible, the old version just as it stands with all its faults and all its associations.

IN CHOICE LITERATURE for May and June there is a paper from Arnold on the "*Isaiah of Jerusalem*," copied from the *Nineteenth Century*, in which, speaking of the revised New Testament, he says: "They (the revisers) have not done what they meant to do; they have not given us a version which is just the old version improved, and which can take the place of it." So the revised version will probably be left to the scholars and theologians, while the old one will still be read in the family. The June number of this periodical contains an article from Mrs. Oliphant on Mrs. Carlyle and her husband, which must settle the question, we think, as to their domestic relations, which had they been common-place people, instead of geniuses, exposed to that "nemesis known among men by the name of Froude," would have been regarded as nothing out of the way between people of their unfortunate temperament. The June number is by far the best we have seen yet, containing papers from Tyndall, George Ebers, Huxley and Froude; for the price, $1.00 a year, this is certainly the cheapest of the good magazines laid on our table every month.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY for July, contains among other good things, an editorial from Professor Youmans, in which he hits Dr. Dix a pretty severe blow, for what he calls the Doctor's desertion of him on the "Woman Question." Speaking of the curriculum recently put out by the Reverend Doctor for women desirous of entering Columbia College, the editor says:

"Could it be imagined that one who had so vivid a conception of womanly nature and destiny, such an appreciation of the higher sphere of her legitimate activities, and so earnest a conviction of the perverting influences to which she is exposed, would frame a working scheme explicitly designed to mold the feminine character in which these guiding ideas are wholly ignored? Yet this is the anomalous fact. Drawing up a plan of culture specifically for a sex, nay, for "the sex," the all-controlling element of sex and its vital implications are passed by as if they had no existence. Dr. Dix has prepared a programme of feminine collegiate study in which there is no more recognition of the claims of the home as an object of cultivated thought than there is in the curriculums of colleges exclusively for men. He proposes a course of training which will preoccupy woman for at least a dozen of her most impressible years with a range of acquisitions that have no definite or distinct relation to home interests, and in which the "certificated" young lady can come out as proficiently ignorant of all these matters as the "graduated" young gentleman. His programme, which embraces nine groups of subjects to occupy four college years, and involves an elaborate preparation for entrance, has not even a corner for physiology, not to speak of other subjects which should be fundamental in any rational system of higher female education."

Although there is *always* some thing good in this Magazine, Professor Youman's editorials are what we invariably turn to first when a new number arrives, he has the courage of his opinions, and reasons so clearly and forcibly that it is a pleasure to hear him on the questions of the day.

HARPER'S MONTHLY for July also touches on the Woman question. George Cary Eggleston, in "*The Education of Woman*," takes the ground that the woman is of greater worth to the world than the scholar, and that while no woman should be suffered to grow up and enter the world without some marketable skill by which she can, if necessary, support herself, that her physical, mental and moral training should always be a preparation for the life of a wife and a mother. Should she not be called on to fulfill these duties such training is of advantage to her as a woman. He dwells on the necessity of providing every woman with means of self entertainment and subject of conversation.

MOONSHINE AND MARGUERITES, a novelette by the author of "*Molly Bawn*," is commenced in this number of *Lippincott's Magazine*, which also contains an illustrated paper on "Alpine Dairies," Miss Tincker's serial, "The Jewel in the Lotos," is what the boys say of their tops "wabbling," the story has weakened very much, but she may pick up the stitches and wind it up well, as the opening chapters showed power which renders the let down all the more disappointing.

SOUTHERN TIMBER LANDS.—Th New York *Commercial Bulletin* concedes that the South is destined to become the centre of the lumbering industries of America, and it predicts that the annual yied of this article in the Southern States will amount to more than $100,000,000, bringing in nearly as much as the cotton crop. It sees in the late heavy purchases by Northern and European capitalists of large tracts of Southern lands a proof of this. These corporations and syndicates see the future ahead, and they are wisely laying in their supply of woodland now. The *Bulletin* says there is no doubt that now is the best chance for purchasing Southern timber lands cheaply; for along with the rise of Southern prosperity generally, accompanied or inspired by railroad development, timber lands will advance much beyond their present value. It is true that the lumber market is somewhat overstocked just at present, and not much is to be gained by increasing the output, but in the prosperous future ahead this industry will grow and increase in the steady development of the country.

Davidson College has an endowment fund of over $88,000, and this, together with college dues, annually paid in, yields an income of about $14,000. This sum has sufficed to run the college and keep clear of debt, but leaves little margin for repairs to buildings and improvements on the grounds. The college has been quite liberal in carrying out the intention of the founders, and has given free access to its class rooms to all candidates for the ministry, to all ministers' sons, to young men of limited means, besides others who are there on scholarships. The policy is to turn away no deserving young man, if it is possible to keep him. During the last year 68 students—more than one half—paid no tuition, and the revenues of the college were reduced by nearly five thousand dollars.—*Char. Journal Observer.*

MORTGAGES.—The degree of prosperity enjoyed by a county may be judged by the number of mortgages given, and for this reason we were pleased to hear our Register of Deeds say, a few days ago, that he had recorded fewer mortgages this year than in any other year since he was first elected in 1878. The number, he says, has not been half as large this year as during other years. Usually a large number of mortgages are given by our countymen to the merchants in Raleigh, but this year there have not been as many as twenty-five.—*Pittsboro Record.*

LABOR ADVANCING.—The Alabama newspapers report that the price of common labor in that State has increased twenty-five cents per day as the result of the recent growth of manufactures, the building of railroads, and the wonderful mineral developments.

WHERE OUR IMMIGRANTS COME FROM.—During the month of May, 99,601 immigrants arrived in the United States, against 141,035 arriving in the corresponding month last year. For the eleven months from July 1 to May 31 the arrivals this year have been 517,290, against 685,636 for the corresponding months up to May 31, 1882. The decrease for May was 41,434 and for the eleven months 168,346.

The emigration from Ireland fell off in the eleven months 14,000 and from Germany 57,000. The German immigration thus far for the present year is 171,000, and the Irish immigration 52,000, or less than one-third of the German. This fact will be noted with interest by our city politicians. From England and Wales the emigration has been larger this year than from Ireland by nearly 20,000.

Of the immigrants arriving during the last eleven months 353,597 entered at New York and 163,693 at all other customs districts. After New York the largest number of arrivals was at Huron, being 41,392, against 14,214 at Boston, 30,812 at Baltimore and 21,800 at Philadelphia. The emigration from the Dominion of Canada during eleven months has reached nearly 60,000. This embraces emigrants from Europe, mainly English and Irish, who have come through Canada. But a great portion of it is made up of Canadians proper, who find it more advantageous to live in the States than in the Dominion.

In the eleven months between July 1 and May 31 last year there were 322,182 immigrants from Germany, Austria, Norway and Sweden, against 66,000 from Ireland. For the eleven months ending with last May there were 225,216 from the former States against 52,000 from Ireland. These figures are suggestive. Are we to look to Germany for our principal increase in foreign-born population hereafter? The main portion of the German, Austrian, Swedish and Norwegian immigrants go to the Western and Southern States. Their influence will be more and more felt at the West and South.—*N. Y. World.*

COTTON MILLS—NORTH AND SOUTH.—Mr. Alfred B. Sheperdson, who is an authority on all matters affecting cotton, in "A Review of the Progress of Cotton Manufacture in the United States," makes a very careful analysis of the advantages and disadvantages under which the South labors as a competitor with New England in the manufacture of cotton goods.

It has long been the general opinion of the North, he says, that cotton mills would not prosper in the southern States, but these opinions must give way to the fact that, of recent years, cotton consumption has increased at the South in a greater comparative ratio than at the North, while the southern mills have actually paid much larger profits than those of the North.

Southern factories possess the advantages of being nearer to the cotton fields, of a climate milder than the North, and which ensures them against those frequent interruptions caused by rigorous winters, cheaper land for factory sites, cheaper building materials, fuel and labor, longer working hours, cheaper transportation of the raw material, less loss in the weight of the cotton by handling, lower prices and better selection of the staple. The loss in weight on cotton in transportation to the northern mills is large, and to this must be added the loss by the shrinkage in weight of the larger stocks which these mills have to carry in consequence of their greater distance from the sources of supply.

The northern mills possess the advantage of being nearer to better distributing points for their production, of having their machinery repaired more cheaply, and a better supply of skilled labor.

It need scarcely be said that the advantages possessed by the southern factories far outweigh those enjoyed by their northern competitors. This is clearly demonstrated by their development in the past decade, and in their financial returns. The dividends of the southern mills have averaged 14 per cent. for some years past; those of New England scarcely 7 per cent. As Mr. Sheperdson remarks: "It is useless to attempt to maintain mere theories to the effect that the South cannot manufacture cotton goods against the logic of accomplished facts."—*Lynchburg News.*

JOHN CALVIN MCNAIR.—By the death of the mother of Rev. John Calvin McNair, of Robeson county, who died shortly before the late war, a valuable bequest accrues to the University.

Mr. McNair, a Presbyterian minister, a graduate of the class of 1849, of which the present President of the University was a member, by his will made in 1858 directed that, after the death of his mother the proceeds of sale of his land and personal property should be paid over by his executors to the trustees of the University of North Carolina, to be invested by them; and as the trustees deem the interest sufficient they shall employ some able scientific man, a member of one of the evangelical denominations, to deliver at the University a course of lectures, the object of which shall be to show the mutual bearing of science and theology upon each other, and to prove the existence and attributes of God from nature. The lectures must be published within twelve months after delivery, either in pamphlet or book form. We do not know the value of the bequest in money, probably about ten thousand dollars, but we are greatly pleased to see the prospect of this important work being done at the University.

No part of our population prizes education more highly than the descendants of the Highlanders of Scotland. Professor Hooper of the University tells us that out of twelve Greek medals awarded in his department since 1875, no less than five—within a fraction of one-half—have been carried off by these countrymen of Flora McDonald.—*Ral. News and Observer.*

Mrs. M. H. Portner, of New Orleans, a granddaughter of the late Governor Caswell of this State, will probably decide to locate in Statesville.

Digest of Recent Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Fraley vs. Kelly.—1. A homestead is allowed against a judgment obtained on a new promise to pay a debt after the discharge of the defendant in bankruptcy in 1870.

2. A promise of defendant to pay a debt discharged in bankruptcy does not revive the original contract so as to reinvest it with an actionable quality, but only recognizes it as the consideration to support the new promise.

Wharton vs. Taylor.—1. The homestead and personal property exemption are fixed by the constitution, and neither the value nor duration thereof can be increased or diminished by legislation; therefore the act of 1876-'77, chapter 253, in so far as it undertakes to change the same, is unconstitutional.

2. The land in dispute in this case may be sold, subject to the widow's dower, to pay the intestate's debt.

McFadyen vs. Council.—A creditor proving his claim in bankruptcy does not waive his right of action in the State court against the bankrupt where a discharge has been refused or the proceedings determined without a discharge. This provision of the bankrupt act, affects the remedy only and applies to existing suits.

Stallings vs. Lane.—1. Evidence of the relations of parties farming together and the contributions of each in the cultivation of crops, and that the portion of one was credited on his note to a third party warranted the jury in the absence of direct proof in finding that the crops were to be divided between them. And, after making such agricultural agreement, the deed of assignment of one of them, mentioned in the case, conveys only his interest in the crops.

2. Where additional security is given by the principal debtor, with no understanding for further time, the remedy to enforce collection remains as before; *held*, that the surety is not thereby discharged; such security inures to the advantage of the surety.

Tredwell vs. Graham.—1. A party's declarations and admissions pertinent to the issue are evidence against him, and if made in the presence and at the instance of others having a like interest with him, they are evidence against them.

2. Notwithstanding the statute, section 343 of the Code, one may testify to a transaction by the opposite party, when against his own interest. And though direct evidence of a conversation with a person deceased be incompetent, a rehearsal of the same in a conversation with a son of the deceased is competent under the facts of this case, as part of the *res gestæ*.

3. A deed made by an insolvent father to his son in the presence of another son, nothing else appearing, is presumed to be fraudulent as to creditors. The burden to remove this presumption rests upon him who seeks to uphold the conveyance. A grantee in such case may protect his title by showing that he is a purchaser for value and without notice of the grantor's fraudulent intent.

Council vs. Horton.—No debt created by the fraud or embezzlement of the bankrupt, or by his defalcation as a public officer (here as sheriff) or while acting in a fiduciary capacity, shall be discharged by proceedings in bankruptcy.

Churchill vs. Insurance Company.—1. A party is guilty of inexcusable neglect, and is not entitled to relief against a judgment rendered against him, where it appears that a summons was regularly served and he paid no attention to the case either in person or by attorney, even although he supposed he was not required by the law to answer the complaint until served with a copy.

2. The court has the power to modify a final judgment and make it one by default and inquiry.—*Ral. News and Observer.*

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS ON THE CAROLINA CENTRAL.—A vast amount of work, says the Charlotte *Journal-Observer*, is now being done on the Carolina Central railroad between Charlotte and Shelby, and within the course of a year this part of the line will be one of the finest and safest roads in the State. Already $60,000 worth of filling and bridge building is under contract. The great Muddy Fork trestle is to be filled up and is the heaviest work on the road. The cost of filling the trestle and building the culvert, will not be less than $30,000. The next biggest work is at the trestle approaches to the bridge over the South Fork, near Lincolnton. The steam shovel has been at work here nearly a month, and the trestles are very nearly filled up. At the rate of speed at which Capt. Whisnant is progressing, the day is not far distant when trestles will be no more along this line, as solid fills and strong safe bridges are to take their places. Indian Creek trestle still remains as it was rebuilt after the great disaster. On the ground far below lie half burned logs, and on the stone pillars the marks made by the car wheels are to be seen. These and the pine tree under which Capt. Harry Johnston was found after the awful crash, dazed and crazed, are still pointed out to the passengers.

DECISION AGAINST SOCIAL EQUALITY.—It will be seen by the following statement that a U. S. District Court in Texas has decided that the Civil Rights Bill is unconstitutional, and that no persons can force themselves into places or company where they are not wanted:

Austin, Texas, June 15.—In the United States District Court yesterday an opinion was rendered in the criminal prosecution under the civil act of Congress of March, 1875, for a penalty of $500 for excluding Laura Evans (colorod) from the ladies' car on the Houston & Texas Central R. R. Nineteen similar cases were also disposed of. The court held that the law was unconstitutional and that the things alleged were cognizable by State tribunals only; also that the act was an infringement on the rights of the several States.

THE PRESIDENT OF TRINITY.—The friends of Trinity College will rejoice that the mantle of Dr. Craven has fallen on a man so upright, so learned, so persevering, and possessing such administrative talent as Rev. Marquis L. Wood. Mr. Wood is a native Carolinian, having been born in Randolph county October 23, 1829. He was the son of a substantial farmer, and gained strength and health in early life on his father's farm. His father, Mr. J. K. Wood, sprang from a long-lived stock, and died a few years since at the advanced age of ninety years. It was in 1842 that the new president of Trinity, then a youth of some thirteen summers, came under the spell of religious influences, and being converted, united himself with the Methodist church during the succeeding year. Entering Trinity College, he graduated from that institution with honors in the class of 1855, and joined the North Carolina Conference.

It fell to his lot that a part of his life-work was to be accomplished in distant lands; and in December 1859, he sailed to China where he zealously discharged the arduous duties of a missionary. He returned from China in the spring of 1867, and resumed his residence in North Carolina. He was made a presiding Elder and given charge of an important district in 1870. Among the characteristics that have been the basis of his success, is noted the feature of steady perseverence. Pluck and endurance mark his conduct throughout his entire career. But he has not relied alone on these qualities, but has sought to merit success by study in the closet as well as by action in public. It is said that he has applied himself to his books much more persistently than most others in the same field of labor.—*Ral. News and Observer.*

THE HEBREW TRIAL IN HUNGARY.—The cable dispatches tell of a trial in Hungary in which a whole Hebrew congregation are arraigned for the murder of a Christian child. A witness is produced who swears that with his own eyes he saw the girl slain and her blood mingled with the passover bread. The mob of the town believe the story in all its grotesquely horrible details, and are calling for vengeance upon the shedders of innocent blood. Every now and then in the midst of this nineteenth century some old superstition turns up as fresh as ever, and we are surprised to find that some belief that we had supposed had vanished away from the earth and was only preserved in the pages of old books as ancient armor is kept in museums, still has its followers. Weeds are more hardy than useful plants, and religious intolerance and superstition survive the centuries. In 1883 a tale is repeated that was told by pagan enemies of the eary Christians eighteen hundred years before, only the Christians are now the accusers and the Jews the accused.—*Balt. Sun.*

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1882.—The production of the country was, from States and Territories, as follows:

	Gold.	Silver.
Alaska	$ 150,000	$
Arizona	1,065,000	7,500,000
California	16,800,000	845,000
Colorado	3,350,000	16,500,000
Dakota	3,300,000	175,000
Georgia	250,000	
Idaho	1,500,000	2,000,000
Montana	2,550,000	4,370,000
Nevada	2,000,000	6,750,000
New Mexico	150,000	1,800,000
North Carolina	180,000	25,000
Oregon	830,000	35,000
South Carolina	25,000	
Utah	190,000	6,800,000
Virginia	15,000	
Washington Territory	120,000	
Wyoming Territory	5,000	
Total	$32,490,000	$46,800,000

EX-SENATOR MCDONALD, of Indiana, who is regarded as a prominent aspirant for the democratic presidential nomination, favors the exclusion of the Chinese because "he does not want the American people to have to compete in wages with people who can subsist on one-fourth the cost which is required for our workingmen," and who propose to abandon the country whenever it suits their convenience. He would not exclude the Germans and Irish because a vast majority of them expect in immigrating to adopt this country as their home and become permanent citizens.

Our farming correspondent, A. L. H., at Conwayboro, S. C., sends the OBSERVER the following:

Receipt for Colic in Horses or Mules.—One pint of salt in one quart of water will some times give instant relief.

For Grubs.—One pint of common molasses, one quart of slack water from a turpentine still, and a piece of blue-stone the size of an egg.

About $2,000,000 worth of printing is done in the government printing office in Washington every year, and each member of Congress gets a quantity of public documents equal in value to his salary. What good results to the general public, who pay for it all, is a conundrum.

The Massachusetts Senate refused to raise the committee asked for by Gov. Butler to investigate the alleged malfeasance in the management of public charitable institutions.

The Mexican Central railroad is graded for over 100 miles beyond Chihuahua, and the iron is being rapidly laid. The engineers expect to reach the city of Mexico by July 4, 1884.

The Republican State Convention of Iowa nominated B. R. Sherman for Governor and O. H. Manning for Lieutenant Governor.

The largest cotton seed oil mill in the world was set on fire the other day by lightning and destroyed. It was at Algiers in Louisiana. Loss $1,000,000.

A papier-mache church has been built in Bavaria, seating 1,000 people. This material takes a high polish and is cheap.

Journalism.

This has become an all-absorbing and leading instrumentality in the onward movements of the world. But it is so varied in style, form and characteristics, that the inquiry often arises as to the true sphere, and really useful province of journalism. One course of publication is that of *mere news*, sensational, or startling as possible to attract attention, without regard to its material importance or usefulness. Another is, that of leading current events with comments upon them according to the intelligence, taste or judgment of the editor. A third, is that of mixing a notice of the most important current events and comments upon them, with expositions of the most material and important problems which arise in politics, literature, science or the arts. And a fourth, and what is called a higher form of journalism, consists in the weekly, monthly or quarterly publications of essays or treatises on the leading topics or problems of the day in science, literature, and philosophy, without regard to mere gossip and current news. Mere news items are the work of the newsgatherers, paid for and valued according to the sensational and startling character of the items. These include accounts of murders, rapes, robberies, and every variety of felony, with details sometimes sickening and demoralizing in their influence on community. In character with this class of publications are the detailed accounts of murder trials, and other cases in the criminal courts, which fills much space in the columns of such papers as the New York *Herald*. Trashy and puerile stories and romances, calculated to elevate neither the taste nor the morals of the readers, fill many columns in the ordinary newspaper. This is a great country with its fifty millions of people, and hundreds and thousands of cities, towns, and villages spread over the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. And the woful accidents, startling incidents, shocking murders, atrocious robberies, marital desertions, divorces, suicides, thunder storms, cyclones, and every variety of astounding wonders, which are of daily occurrence in the numerous localities throughout the land, would fill the numberless columns of fifty such newspapers as the New York *Herald*. The most sedulous student of accidents and shocking events cannot be expected to keep up with one-tenth part of these occurrences. But what instruction is there to be derived from these endless wonders? And who is wiser or happier for reading the accounts of them? An eminent writer has said: "On the whole it is clear that the fashion of publishing wonderful tales of crimes and shocking accidents is worse than ridiculous, as it corrupts both *the public taste and morals*. It multiplies fables, prodigious monsters, and crimes, and thus makes shocking things familiar, while it withdraws all popular attention from familiar truth because it is not shocking. Yet there seems to be a short of rivalship among printers, who shall have the most wonders and the strangest and most horrible crimes, and who shall print them first. And by readers whose tastes have become vitiated by this class of fulsome literature, a newspaper is considered trite and not sprightly enough unless it be filled with a goodly share of this kind of trashy rubbish.

It is reported of Daniel Webster that he said, "that he never read the daily newspapers, first, because he had no spare time for it; and second, because the gossipy news with which they were chiefly filled was of no value to him." It is a common remark that the intelligent and leading men of the country at this day, notwithstanding the multiplicity of newspapers, and greater educational advantages, are more superficial, and have not so profound a knowledge of the principles and public policy of our Government, as the leading men of fifty years ago had. It is very certain that the public taste has been vitiated by the light gossipy literature of our daily papers. And there can be no doubt that the perpetuation of our free institutions depends upon the public virtue, good sense, and intelligence of the people. And journalism should aim to elevate and enlighten public opinion by instructive and useful information, instead of simply attracting attention by the glare and tinsel of gossipy and frothy trash.—*American Register.*

MRS. GAINES AND HER MILLIONS.—Very strong feeling, apparently almost amounting to excitement, has been aroused in New Orleans by the decision of Judge Billings, of the United States Circuit Court, directing the issue of a mandamus compelling the city council to levy and collect a special tax for the purpose of satisfying Mrs. Gaines's judgment of nearly $2,000,000 against the city. To secure an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States the city will have to give a bond of nearly $3,000,000, which, it appears, the representatives of New Orleans find some difficulty in doing. Judge Billings refuses to suspend execution until the city can give security and get the case before the higher tribunal, and insists upon immediate compliance with his order. The press of New Orleans unite in advising resistance to the enforcement of Judge Billing's decision, and should no compromise be reached, the famous litigation which has been in progress for so many years is likely to add to its many interesting phases a stuborn struggle between the municipal authorities of New Orleans and the judicial authority of the United States.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Cincinnati Southern is contemplating the feasibility of introducing on its line sleepers of its own. The principal feature of the new sleeper is that the upper berth originates from the lower berth, or seat, thus preventing the car from being top heavy. The seats are so arranged that they can be converted into single or double berths, and can also be made into a dressing room. The car is a new invention and has not until recently been presented to the public.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....JULY 5, 1883.

TIME'S REVENGE.

Time rights—we will not say all things, but—a great many things; and it is wonderful how many things connected with the late unpleasantness he is righting now and has been lately bringing back to their bearings. He has righted the Federal Supreme Court—within a boy's recollection packed in the interest of a party, nay, almost of the faction of a party—so that news comes now that the Chief Justice, whom the most unscrupulous of Presidents appointed, actually declares that he has and can have no politics. He is rapidly righting the negro in his attitude to his supposed benefactor as a consequence of the benefactor's being brought back to his natural bearings towards the negro. And now comes the July number of the conservative *Century* with the unintentional contribution to the efforts of Time by one of the most radical of South-haters, Mr. F. B. Sanborn.

It has often been charged against the South that, whatever the antecedent causes of offense on this side or that, the South actually committed the first act of war in the firing upon Sumter. The South as often replied that, whatever provocations there may have been of war by the South, the first act of war was not at Sumter, but by the North, through John Brown, at Harper's Ferry, 18 months before. And the truth of the rejoinder was as often disclaimed by the great body of the people of the North. But Time, like the soul of John Brown himself, kept marching on, and gathered as He went such recruits from among the followers of the SOUL as under His influence were continuously manifesting themselves.

Thus Frederick Douglas, who is, as Mr. Boteler declares him to be, the most gifted orator of his race, delivered at Harper's Ferry two years ago a eulogistic address on John Brown, in which he claimed for him "the honor" of having originated the war between the North and the South; and made the assertion that

> If John Brown did not end the war that ended slavery, he did, at least, begin the war that ended slavery. If we look over the dates, places, and men for which this honor is claimed, we shall find that not Carolina, but Virginia,—not Fort Sumter, but Harper's Ferry and the arsenal,—not Major Anderson, but John Brown began the war that ended American slavery, and made this a free republic. Until this blow was struck, the prospect for freedom was dim, shadowy, and uncertain. The irrepressible conflict was one of words, votes, and compromises. When John Brown stretched forth his arm the sky was cleared,—the time for compromises was gone,—the armed hosts of freedom stood face to face over the chasm of a broken Union, and the clash of arms was at hand.

The Hon. Alexander R. Boteler of Virginia who represented in Congress the district in which Harper's Ferry is situated, at the time of the "raid," contributes an article to the present number of the *Century*, in which he refers to Douglas's declarations, and proceeds to give a vivid description of the attack on Harper's Ferry as witnessed by himself. To Mr. Boteler's article, Mr. F. R. Sanborn, who is proud to call himself a "radical abolitionist," makes reply in the same number of the magazine, and gives Time as well as the SOUL a healthy "boost" in their several marches.

Says Mr. Sanborn, in reference to Brown's plan of fortifying himself in the Blue Ridge and making therefrom murderous forays upon the peaceful citizens of the South:

> His plan to this extent was known, early in 1858, by Frederick Douglas, Gerrit Smith (at whose house and in whose presence I first heard Brown declare it), Theodore Parker, Dr. S. G. Howe, George L. Stearns, T. W. Higginson, and myself, and we all raised money to aid Brown in carrying this plan forward.
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> Brown's general purpose of attacking slavery by force, in Missouri or elsewhere, was known in 1857–8–9 to R. W. Emerson, A. Bronson Alcott, Henry Thoreau, Wendell Phillips, Thomas Russell, John A. Andrew, and others of the anti-slavery men of Massachusetts, none of whom discountenanced it.
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> Had these gentlemen known of the Virginia plan, most of them would have strongly disapproved it as premature or impracticable. Such, also, it seemed at first, and generally afterward, to those of us who contributed money to aid Brown in it. I speak particularly of Gerrit Smith, Theodore Parker, George L. Stearns, Dr. Howe, Col. Higginson, and myself. But we all felt, as Governor Andrew afterward said, that whatever the old worthy might plan or do, "John Brown himself was right," and upon that feeling we acted, in spite of doubts and many misgivings. The end has justified our instinctive sentiment; and it has more than justified, it has glorified Brown. I do not wonder that Virginians cannot all see this yet; but the world sees it, and Brown has become, to the world in general, one of the immortal champions of liberty—historical or mythical—among whom we reckon Leonidas, Maccabeus, Tell, Winkelried, Wallace, Hofer, and Marco Bozzaris.

We may well pardon Mr. Sanborn's friend Woodman, who painted the portrait of Brown reproduced by the *Century's* engraver, for creating an ideal John Brown, which, instead of exhibiting the Guiteau-like face that he had, shows more the deacon-like expression of the great Emerson himself. For the painting of Woodman discloses a patent transfiguration, and the sentiments of Sanborn—unrebuked by the *Century*—afford a tardy revelation, which marvelously help to Time's Revenge.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HAWKS.—We regret to learn that Capt. Francis T. Hawks, son of Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks, and son-in-law of the late Hon. M. E. Manly, of New Berne, died in Alexandria, Va., Wednesday, June 27th, after an illness of two days.

Captain Hawks will be remembered by old soldiers of the "Light Division" as, for a short time, Adjutant General of Lane's Brigade. He has lately filled a responsible position at Alexandria under the Virginia Midland Railway.

"COMMENCEMENT."—The papers are discussing the origin of the word "Commencement" as applied to the closing exercises of colleges. Said the Senior editor of the old OBSERVER in his letter from Chapel Hill, printed in its issue of June 14, 1860:

> "It may seem strange to some that the end of a scholastic year should be called a Commencement. But this designation is philosophically correct. To begin one phase of existence is to end another. He who begins life ends his nihility. He that ends his travel begins his rest. The termination of a college career is but the commencement of that whereof it was a season of preparation."

AN EXPERT AT LAST IN INDIAN AFFAIRS.

In the OBSERVER of June 14 was printed a sketch of the brave soldier who has lately had occasion so prominently to display his capacity as an Indian fighter; and a condensed but complete history of the events which led up to the curious spectacle of the U. S. Army waging war against our chronic enemy within the borders of a nation with whom we are at peace. Much other information concerning the movement against the Apaches has also been given in these columns—for two reasons: first, because it was matter of interesting news; and, second, because the character of General Crook as exhibited in his treatment of the people of North Carolina when in a position of authority among us—in such happy contrast with that of some others in similar position—is fitly supplemented by the reward of an almost bloodless and a brilliant success. As a valuable contribution to the history of the Indian question, philosophically considered, we give the subjoined statement by General Crook of his methods. These exhibit that soldier as also a man of such good sense that he should be made Supreme Director of the whole Indian question; and as this would entail the abolition of that pestilent institution, the Indian Bureau of the Interior Department, it would be well to make the office hereditary. To this there can be no objection on the score of anti-republicanism; for the policy of the government has been to treat the Indian as a person possessing no rights which any body else was bound to respect; and fighting the Indian, or cheating him, involves for the Indian no question of taxation without representation, for he neither suffers the one nor enjoys the other; nor of the cutting off of his trade; nor of the taking away of his charters; nor of swarms of officers to eat out his substance, for he has no substance of his own; nor of standing armies in time of peace, for the armies in his midst don't stand and they let him have no peace.

Says General Crook in an official dispatch to General Schofield, his superior:

> "I see by the papers that Secretary Teller declines to receive any of the Chiricahua Apaches except the women and children. If these Indians are not fed they must either starve or go back to the war-path. They are now as thoroughly subjugated as it is possible for them to be. By nature they are so suspicious and vigilant that at no time will they camp in one body, but occupy different elevated points, making the surprise and destruction of the entire band an impossibility. In a like manner in surrendering they would not trust themselves in our hands at once but come dropping in from all sides in small fragments. They would say: 'We give ourselves up—do with us as you please.' Had I seized upon the first who came in no others would have followed. Twenty warriors would have been as bad as the whole number. Chitto in his raid through Arizona and New Mexico had but twenty-six men, and Hirianno in his recent depredations in Chihuahua had less than forty men. When the Chiricahuas reach the reservation they will be fully as venomous and distrustful. Any attempt to hold them responsible for their acts before their surrender will drive them back to the cliffs and gorges of the mountains. We shall then have to fight them until the last one dies in his cave. All the depredations committed upon ourselves and Mexicans while at war were legitimate. While it is repellant to my feelings to put these red-handed murderers on a reservation, I reflect that they are no worse than were the six thousand Apaches I put on a reservation ten years ago. Then I had nothing but soldiers and the Sioux, who had subjugated them, to organize and discipline 6,000; but to discipline and control this handful of Chiricahuas we would have not only the soldiers and Sioux but the valuable assistance of all other Indians, who would watch with jealousy the slightest movement the Chiricahuas might make. I am satisfied that the Chiricahuas would not have surrendered to the Mexicans under any circumstances, and if I am not sustained now they will not surrender to us again. Their natural distrust and suspicion have been increased ten fold by an act of treachery which they allege the Mexicans committed some months ago. The Chiricahuas were invited in to make peace, filled up with liquor, then attacked, many being killed and wounded and others being carried off as prisoners." To this Gen. Schofields adds: "I recommend, for the present, at least, that the management of the surrendered Chiricahuas be left entirely in the hands of Gen. Crook."

Commenting on the above the New York *World* says:

> General Crook has no doubt done a good work in driving the Chiricahuas out of the mountains. While in their fastnesses, broken into small bands, they could commit depredations at their will and with almost assured impunity. The Mexicans have tried for a long time to do what General Crook accomplished without the loss of a soldier.
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> Now that he has got some 400 or 500 captives, who have surrendered on the understanding that they are to be put on the San Carlos reservation, the Interior Department steps in and refuses to receive them. The Secretary is willing that the children and women shall be received, but he declines the bucks. Of course there could be only one possible result from this policy. The men would go back to the mountains and their raids would be bolder and more destructive than ever. Many lives and much property would be the cost of this bureaucratic wisdom. All General Crook's work would go for nothing.
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> The Indian Bureau has never been effective except in successful double-barrelled plunder by its agents. As a rule they have robbed the Government on one side and the Indians on the other.
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> The pretense for opposing General Crook's policy is that the Indians now upon the reservation and the Indian agents do not want the captive Chiricahuas there, and that the Indian appropriation will be taxed too heavily for their support. It will not do much harm to put the bureau to the necessity of economy in directions where money can be saved without injury to the public interest or the interest of the Indians.
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> If these captives, after professing a desire to live peacefully, should play any tricks, General Crook will promptly convert them with powder and ball, the best missionaries that can be sent among hostile Indians. If the Indians were wholly under the control of men who would treat them well when peaceable and friendly, and would do good missionary work of that character among them when disposed to go astray, we should have fewer wealthy ex Indian agents, but more safety for the white settlers and a largely reduced Indian census.

There are few Americans—North or South—who do not cherish a secret or acknowledge an open admiration for the character if not the convictions of Robert E. Lee. He was the Havelock of the South, a brave soldier and a Christian gentleman. —*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

DEATH OF GENERAL CONNER.—General James Conner, an Orangeman who fled from the persecutions of the Irish Catholics, and reaching America about the beginning of the revolution fought through the war for independence in the Northern army. After peace was declared, he came South and settled in Mecklenburg county in this State, where he married a niece of Captain Jack, of Mecklenburg declaration fame; and was a merchant, a planter, and several times member of the legislature. His son, Henry W. Conner removed to Charleston, S. C.; married Miss Courtney of that city; and became a distinguished citizen. And his son was James Conner, born in Charleston in 1829; who at the outbreak of the late war entered Hampton's Legion as a Captain and was promoted from rank to rank for skill and bravery. He was wounded severely in 1862. Before his wounds were healed, he was again in the saddle; and in 1864, in one of Early's battles in the Valley, a cannon shot carried away his wounded leg.

After the war he settled in his native city of Charleston, where he soon became distinguished in the practice of law; and, as was stated in the brief account of his illness last week, he was recognized in South Carolina as the brains and back-bone of the "Hampton campaign."

It was the writer's good fortune to know General Conner intimately. He was a thorough gentleman, who had paid as much attention to the keeping of his soul as to the cultivation of his mind and manners—and that is saying much.

As brave as Julius Cæsar, his heart was as tender as a woman's; and it is not easy to forget the expression of his face when in the forefront of the charge at Reams's Station—where Lane's Brigade, which he temporarily commanded, lost a fifth of its numbers in twenty minutes—he stood for a moment in mute pity of his falling comrades and in utter forgetfulness of himself.

His funeral took place in Charleston two days after his death; and unstinted honors were paid to his memory. All places of business were closed, minute guns were fired, and the civil and military authorities vied with each other in tributes of respect to their distinguished dead.

Speaking of Reams's Station: an account of that battle is given in one of the advance publications from Col. Sloan's forthcoming history, in which it is stated that Heth's troops were four times repulsed. This is a mistake. There were but two infantry charges. The first was made, not by Heth, but by Scales's North Carolina and "Tige" Anderson's Georgia Brigades of Wilcox's Division—the latter temporarily supplying the place in Wilcox's Division of Thomas's Brigade, then stationed on the "North side." Lane's Brigade—also of Wilcox's—was held in reserve immediately behind Scales and Anderson, though not then called into action. This charge was quickly repulsed—and through no fault of Scales and his gallant men. The second charge was by MacRae, Cook and Lane, formed from right to left in the order of mention. And this charge was successful—Lane's troops, having to crawl through abattis and cut through *chevaux de frise*, suffering severely. MacRae and Cook, so far as the writer knows, were the only troops of Heth's Division engaged, and the charge referred to was the only one made by them.

THE DUELLO IN VIRGINIA.—We regret to learn that our former townsman Mr. W. C. Elam was—according to the latest accounts—very seriously wounded in his duel with Mr. Beirne on Saturday.

The history of this unfortunate affair is, in brief, this: A denunciatory editorial appeared in Mr. Elam's paper, the Richmond *Whig* (Readjuster organ) on the 21st of June, in which Mr. Beirne, who is the editor of the *Richmond State* (Democratic) was termed a liar. A challenge was sent, and accepted by Mr. Elam; and, after the temporary arrest of Mr. Beirne's party near Hanover Junction and the subsequent disappearance of principals and seconds for some days, the two met on Saturday morning last near Waynesboro, Augusta county, Virginia. At the second exchange of shots, Mr. Elam was wounded—Mr. Beirne not being hit at all—and the parties left the field. Mr. Elam was taken to the house of Lt. Governor Lewis in Rockingham county from which now comes information that Mr. Elam's condition is critical, the wound being much more aggravated than at first supposed. The ball struck near the right hip, passed inward and downward through the body and lodged near the left hip. The bullet was extracted Sunday evening.

Mr. Elam, as many of our readers are aware, was born in this town in 1835; received a good classical education at the Donaldson Academy; and, at the outbreak of the late war, was a practising attorney here, being accounted a man of decided intellect. During the war he served in the Third Regiment N. C. Troops; was wounded; and afterwards married a Virginia lady.

His mother, and his sisters—Mrs. Walter Watson, Mrs. Holland and Mrs. Smith—still reside here.

IN MEMORY OF GOVERNOR SWAIN.—Elsewhere is printed some account of the memorial chapel which the trustees of the University have determined to build as the University's tribute to the memory of Governor Swain. The wits of the day used to say that the State had made him a Judge, and next Governor, and had then sent him to the University to be educated. But, in truth, Governor Swain was a very learned man. He was not a great mathematician, nor linguist, nor skilled in the physical sciences; but, for all that, he was a highly educated man, who knew how to teach constitutional law and political economy as they were not elsewhere taught in America. Peace to his ashes and honor to his memory! Few men had better brain—none a bigger heart.

POLITICAL EFFECT OF THE CHANGES IN THE REVENUE DISTRICTS.—Concerning the recent reduction of the internal revenue districts, the Statesville *Landmark* says:

> "The only matter of interest in the changes, so far as this State is concerned, is the political effect of the removal of Everett in the fifth district and the substitution of Wheeler in his place. Wheeler was turned out of that collectorship under the Hayes administration because he would not give aid to John Sherman's aspirations to the Republican presidential nomination in 1880. Mr. Keogh has, ever since that time, given his best efforts for his re-appointment. Dr. Mott, has, however, stood by Everett and has hitherto been too heavy for Keogh. Now, however, Keogh has carried his point. We apprehend that this is the result of an understanding. Dr. Mott probably consented to the appointment of Wheeler upon promise that Everett should be provided for in some other way. If this is true, and if the change is agreeable to all the factions, the result will be to strengthen the Republican party in the fifth district. Everett has no influence. Wheeler has; and if the sacred course of "harmony" has not suffered injury in the person of Dr. Mott, the reinstatement of Dr. Wheeler will prove good policy."

LITTLE RIVER ACADEMY.—The closing exercises of this excellent school took place last Friday evening, when Mr. D. H. McLean delivered the annual address. The order of exercises was observed as follows:

PROGRAMME.

Salutatory—Mr. James Byrd.
Speeches from the little ones.

Music.

Education—Mr. Thomas Byrd.
Our Heroes—Mr. Charley Frazell,
Dialogue—The Wonderful.
Scholar—Miss Carrie Parker, Miss Flora McKay, Mr. Thomas Byrd.

Music.

Quack Doctor—Mr. Johnnie Adams.
Dialogue—"Curing the Borrowers:" by Misses Mollie Barnes, Mary Adams, Flora McKay, Mr. Troy Adams, Mr. James Byrd, Mr. Charley Frazell.

Music.

Declamation—Spartacus to the Gladiators—Mr. Troy Adams.
Dialogue—"The Hoyden"—Misses Carrie Parker, Roena Darden, Alice Barnes, Mr. Johnnie Adams.

Music.

Declamation—Evils of Dismemberment—Mr. Dugald McBryde.
Dialogue—"The expected Visitors:" by Misses Carrie Parker, Roena Darden, Alice Barnes, Mollie Barnes, Josie McBryde, Mary Adams.

Music.

Valedictory—Mr. Troy Adams.

Music.

THE DIFFERENCE.—A Kansas newspaper having said that Topeka colored people are greatly exercised on account of colored teachers being largely excluded from teaching the colored schools there—the *Tribune* saying there are thirteen colored schools in that city and only four colored teachers—the *Banner-Enterprise* (colored) of Raleigh aptly calls attention to the fact that "in North Carolina colored schools are taught by colored teachers."

BOATS IN MALLETT'S POND.—If we lived in a "city" we would call it Lake Mallett; but, as we live in a place which its citizens prefer to call a town, although larger than most of the "cities" in the State, we shall persist in calling the beautiful sheet of water which almost surrounds the Fair grounds simply what it has long been and doubtless always will be called. We started out with the intention of suggesting to those whom it may concern—the Fair authorities, or enterprising private parties—the propriety of placing on this water two or more gaily painted row-boats such as are used in the park lakes in the great cities, to be rowed in races or for hire during the Fair week, or both. This would be a great attraction to our friends from the country, many of whom never saw a row-boat, certainly never a rowing race; and it would "draw" better than the horse races, and prove a fine investment for those who have the enterprise to try the experiment.

THE SWAIN MEMORIAL CHAPEL.—We heartily approve the plan of erecting a memorial chapel to the memory of President Swain. It will embalm his memory, and keep it alive as long as the University of North Carolina remains. Oxford and Cambridge have grown with the centuries, and yet they are still in the infancy of their long existence. Chapel Hill is just entering on her career, and the name of Swain will be perpetuated by this chapel for centuries to come. It is a fitting and enduring monument. It is thus that men can indelibly fix the names of benefactors on the imperishable scroll of honor. It gives an earthly immortality.

The committee of the board of trustees of the university, viz: Messrs. P. C. Cameron, John Manning and Kemp P. Battle, met at Chapel Hill on Monday of last week. Mr. Cameron was appointed chairman and Mr. Manning secretary. The hall was located on the main (Cameron) avenue, to the west of Gerrard hall (the present chapel) on the southside of the avenue, opposite the new west (or Dialectic) building. The plan submitted by the architect of the Governor's mansion, (Mr. Sloan,) was adopted and Mr. Cameron was authorized to contract for the needed lumber at once. It was determined to have the work done through a superintendent, provided a suitable one can be obtained. The building will be hexagonal, about 130 feet from north to south and 128 feet from east to west. The roof will be without columns, supported by the walls. The platform will be at the south end and will accommodate 200. There will be no galleries. The floor will rise from the platform so that the heads of those on the most remote seats will be on a level with the platform. The music gallery will be near the vestibule, which has three doors. The windows are large and extending to the floor, so that if a panic should occur there will be places of exit on all sides. The architect vouches for the acoustic properties of the hall. It is expected that all will be finished by next commencement. The bricks will be made by convicts. The hall will seat 2,200 persons.—*Ral. News and Observer.*

Gov. Thomas Crittenden, of Missouri, favors Mr. Tilden for the Presidency. He says he is the strongest man in the United States. He says the masses of the Missouri people are for him, but the politicians are mainly opposed to him. He thought that the party would act wisely to put Mr. Tilden up next year, and if it was done he would be overwhelmingly elected. There are scores of people in Wilmington who have an opinion quite like this.—*Wil. Star.*

North Carolina Schools.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 29, 1883.

It is gratifying to note the marked progress that North Carolina has been making in the direction of education during the last ten years. First of all, the State University, the natural climax of our educational system, is achieving an enviable fame in the world of letters, and is more in sympathy with the modern scientific spirit than at any previous era of its history. Admirable graded schools, comparing favorably with similar ones in the Northern States, have sprung up at Wilmington, Fayetteville, Greensboro, Goldsboro and other points. The graded school at Fayetteville is deserving of special commendation for the conspicuous excellence of its work. Nor have private institutions lost their efficiency; on the contrary, they seem only to have aroused themselves to more effort, and to be striving after a loftier ideal. Such schools as Bingham's and Horner's are rarely excelled, even among the pretentious and aspiring institutions of our great cities. Among schools for the education of young ladies, I know of none in the country, North or South, superior in all the essential characteristics of a first-rate institution, to that of the Miss Nashes and Miss Kollock, at Hillsboro. Totally devoid of ostentation, of all meretricious features, it is unexcelled in the conscientious thoroughness, the painstaking diligence, the scrupulous accuracy of its work. It is not my purpose to institute comparisons, or to suggest invidious distinctions. I speak from personal experience of the admirable results accomplished by this school.

Your leading editorial in last week's OBSERVER was in thorough accord with my own views. If our dear old State would generously foster her own shrines of learning, and cordially sustain the struggling efforts of her promising scholars, her educational record would not suffer by contrast with that of the most favored section of our common country. Have we not reached at least the dawn of the educational millennium?

H. E. S.

France and Germany.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

PARIS, June, 1883.

The military attache of the Austro Hungarian Embassy in Paris, Colonel Bonn, came to Vienna a short time ago in order to make a report in high quarters upon the military activity of France, which is much more extensive than might be supposed, taking into consideration the peaceful state of Europe. France is going to increase in an unobtrusive manner the number of her troops, which even now, in time of peace, exceeds that of the German Empire. The bill concerning the reorganization of the colonial army, brought before Parliament by the Minister of War, practically amounts to the augmentation of the forces by 46½ battalions and eighteen squadrons. Moreover, according to the new organization, only a portion of the colonial troops will be stationed in the transmarine possessions, while the other portion will remain in France, in order eventually to relieve or strengthen the forces detailed on colonial duty.

Count Moltke appears to be charmed with his visit to Genoa, which is varied from time to time by excursions in the surrounding country, in company with his nephew. The local newspapers enlarged on his enthusiasm for the picturesque scenes with which their shores abound, and published accounts of fragmentary conversations which the venerable warrior has had with some of their reporters. The *Evenement*, however, takes to-day a more serious view of this holiday excursion than its Italian contemporaries, as may be gathered from the following paragraph:

> 'The journey,' says the *Evenement*, "which Marshal von Moltke is now making in Italy is forming the subject of a great deal of comment in political circles. The old Prussian soldier is engaged in strategical studies along the Corniche road. He has travelled along the whole of the French-Italian frontier, which he has minutely observed. We may add that Marshal von Moltke has been the object of a sympathetic demonstration at San Remo. The French military authorities have drawn the attention of the Minister of War in Paris to this curious journey."

On the other hand the *Petit Marseillais* publishes the following from Mentone, dated Saturday last: "M. de Moltke has just made a tour in Italy, where he has met with, though in private, a most cordial reception. At Genoa the Italian officers have covered him with marks of respect and attachment and at San Remo the inhabitants were enthusiastic, despite the extreme discretion which the marshal recommends to all around him. Nevertheless, he is traveling under his real name. It was on his return from San Remo, and on May 16, that the field marshal put foot in our territory. The information I have received tells me he avoided the railway in order to escape the watchfulness to which his presence could not fail to give rise. Accordingly he went by carriage from San Remo to Monaco, where he made no stay, and on his return thence stopped at this town. He put up at the Grand Hotel National, kept by a German of the name of Bertsch, who, as may be imagined, was very proud of his guest. He passed the night there with a person who was apparently his aide-de-camp, and was his only companion. S.

Mr. Person Denies the Allegation.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

NEW YORK, June 25, 1883.

Capt. Hale:

DEAR SIR—Of late, several of my friends have, with much enthusiasm, congratulated me upon a most heroic and daring rescue from drowning—said by the OBSERVER to have been *perpetrated* by me—of two boys from the Harlem river. Pray permit me to most emphatically deny the allegation, which, I think, must have originated in a little joke of mine, intended to be purely of a private nature. I was out of the city at the time the rescue took place, and have only returned from Baltimore, Md., this morning, or I should have corrected the report upon its first appearing in print.

With best wishes for the success of the OBSERVER,

I am, believe me,
Most respectfully yours,
SAM'L J. PERSON.

THE ATLANTIC AND N. C. RAILROAD.—The correspondent of the Raleigh *News and Observer* writes that paper from Morehead, under date of June 30, as follows:

Three offers to lease the Atlantic & N. C. railroad were made last night.

The first was on behalf of the Eastern N. C. R. R Company, composed of citizens of Raleigh, Goldsboro, Kinston and Newbern. This was made through W. T. Faircloth. This company offered $30,000 rental per annum for the first ten years of the lease and agreed to put betterments on the road to the amount of $25,000 per annum. After the first ten years they offer a rental of $25,000 per annum, the whole lease to cover fifty years. They also agree to deposit $50,000 collateral and not to put any mortgages on the road.

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R., through its president, Julius A. Gray, proposes to lease the road for fifty years for the purpose of connecting the sea coast and the mountains. They offer the sum of $30,000 per year, and agree to put betterments to the amount of $12,000 on the road each year. They however propose to put a mortgage on the road for $10,000 per mile. They ask a donation of the State stock and agree to make a deposit of $50,000 for the performance of the contract.

Mr. Oaksmith, for the Atlantic and North Carolina Construction Company, offered to lease for $40,000 per annum with conditions protecting the private stockholders and giving them equal participation in the Construction Company, or the option of selling their Atlantic and North Carolina railroad stock at not less than $10 nor more than $15 per share.

On this question of lease Governor Jarvis stated his position forcibly, ably, clearly and distinctly, as favoring a lease to responsible parties whenever it could be done so as to protect both the State's interest and the private stockholders of the road. His policy, he said, has always been to turn over the State's interest in all business enterprises in which the State had an interest to private persons or corporations and thereby put these interests in the hands of business men and get them out of politics. He stated that he did not know of a single instance of a lease by which the State and people had not been benefitted by turning over the State's interest to business men. He cited the Yadkin Valley and the Western North Carolina roads as examples. He defined his position on the Best lease. He made a proposition to the citizens' syndicate that after paying the lease money and expenses to reserve six per cent. on their stock for themselves and agree to turn over the surplus to the stockholders.

The meeting adjourned to the 26th of July. All propositions to lease were referred to a committee of five stockholders, to report to the adjourned meeting mentioned.

THE COBDEN CLUB DINNER.—The dinner of the Cobden Club took place at Greenwich, England, Saturday night. Mr. Chamberlain, president of the Board of Trade, presided. Sir Charles Dilke, president of the local government board, in proposing a toast to "Foreign Visitors," said that the protective countries were drifting in the direction of moderate duties, and that there had been a great change in the past year in favor of free trade in America, where the Cobden Club has more honorary members than anywhere else.

Mr. Horace White of New York said that abstract free-trade principles had made little progress in America, but that free trade itself had made much progress. The democrats would not do anything heroic. A little more bankruptcy would do more for knocking off the tariff there than free-trade doctrines. When free trade should be adopted in America, that country would become England's greatest competitor in the world's commerce.

Mr. Shearman of New York recounted the history of free trade and protection in America, explaining that protection was due to the civil war. Though expecting no immediate results, he said he considered the prospects of free trade in America bright.—*Press Dispatch.*

Cotton.

Following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending June 28:

	1883.	1882.
Net receipts at U. S. ports,	11,419	9,225
Total receipts to date,	5,874,108	4,579,282
Exports for the week,	28,992	47,908
Total exports to date,	4,420,045	3,383,154
Stock at all U. S. ports,	330,190	305,632
Stock at all interior towns,	38,886	23,356
Stock at Liverpool,	991,000	881,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain,	100,000	62,000

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,410,136 bales of which 1,636,336 are American; against 2,059,454 and 1,113,654, respectively, last year. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns 5,764; receipts from the plantations 2,766; crop in sight 6,883,389.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1882: Galveston, 825,460 bales; New Orleans, 1,649,487; Mobile, 310,594; Savannah, 808,281; Charleston, 565,031; Wilmington, 128,703; Norfolk, 792,619; Baltimore, 78,338; New York, 151,457; Boston, 189,068; Providence, 12,648; Philadelphia, 94,720; West Point, 217,791; Brunswick, 5,508; Port Royal, 19,452; Pensacola, 4,469; City Point, 4,484; Indianola, 16,068; total, 5,874,188.

A BURKE COUNTY GEM.—Prof. W. E. Hidden being in town the other day, showed at the *Landmark* office a citrene topaz which was found in Burke county a few years ago, but which he has just now had cut and polished. It is a beautiful gem, very large and almost as lustrous as a diamond. We are glad to hear that it is to be exhibited at the Boston fair this Fall. There will hardly be a finer one there. Prof. Hidden has, at the urgent solicitation of Commissioner McGehee, consented to exhibit his entire collection at Boston. It will do him credit and open the eyes of the world to the mineral wealth of North Carolina.—*Statesville Landmark.*

BUSINESS FAILURES FROM JANUARY TO JULY.—The number of failures throughout the entire country for the first half year ending June 30, as reported by R. G. Dunn & Co., is 4,637, against 3,597 during the same period in 1882, and 2,862 in 1881. Total amount of liabilities for the first half of 1883 is $66,000,000, and for the same period in 1882 it was $50,000,000 and in 1881 $40,000,000.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—The ravages of the cholera continue at Damietta, Egypt. The total number of deaths July 2d from cholera was 141.

Through sleepers from New York to Montgomery, via Charlotte, were put on the road the other day. It is one of the longest continuous runs for sleeping cars in the United States.

Col. Daniel Coleman, formerly a lawyer of Concord, but for some time past a resident of Washington City, where he held a position in the Treasury Department of the United States, died on the 25th of June, aged 84 years, at the house of his son Professor Dan. B. Coleman, Belleville, Ontario, where the latter is superintendent of the deaf, dumb and blind asylum located in that town.

The third annual session of the Newton Normal School opened Wednesday of last week with 97 names enrolled in the regular normal department, representing eighteen counties, and 50 in the primary department, making 145.

Rear Admiral Sands, retired, died on Saturday last, in Washington city, aged 72 years.

It is probable that a call for bonds will be made during the present month, if, as is now expected, the condition of the Treasury will permit. The Treasury reserve yesterday amounted to $145,500,000.

A farewell banquet was given Saturday night in London to Judah P. Benjamin. Two hundred guests were present, including Lord Selborne, the lord high chancellor; Lord Coleridge, the lord chief justice; and Sir Henry James, the attorney-general. The latter feelingly toasted Mr. Benjamin. Mr. Benjamin in response said that since he had come to England to repair his shattered fortune, lost in an honorable cause in America, he had met with universal kindness and help.

It is estimated that the decrease in the public debt for the month of June will amount to about $17,500,000. This would make the total reduction of the public debt for the fiscal year ended June 30 about $137,225,000.

The Raleigh *News-Observer* learns that through the efforts of Mrs. Cicero W. Harris of Washington City and the liberality of a few gentlemen, the remains of the hundred or more North Carolina soldiers buried at Arlington are to be removed to the cemetery in Raleigh.

The President on Monday appointed Col. Samuel B. Hulabird to be Quarter-Master General, to succeed General Rufus Ingalls, retired.

Professor G. F. Grandy, lately Professor of Physics at the University, died at his home in Oxford on Monday, aged 35. He was a distinguished graduate of the University of Virginia, and possessed rare ability as an instructor.

Bids for the construction of the new naval cruisers were opened at the Navy Department on Monday. John Roach, of Chester, was the lowest bidder for all four of the vessels. His bid for the Chicago $889,000, Boston $815,000, Atlanta $617,000, and the Dolphin, a dispatch boat, $315,000. The contracts will probably be awarded to him. There were only four bidders for each vessel.

The Comte de Chambord, head of the house of Bourbon, died in Paris on Monday.

WELL DESERVED.—Among the distinctions bestowed at the recent commencement by Davidson College, none was more richly earned in a life of learned and conscientious labor than that of the Doctorate of Laws by President Henry E. Shepherd, of Charleston College. This solid but modest institution never confers a degree for favor—seldom, if ever, is a honor bestowed that would be withheld by the most rigid of the great universities. In honoring so distinguished a scholar as President Shepherd, Davidson honors itself. Years ago, on the appearance of his "History of the English Language," that able critic, Mr. Ripley, of the New York *Tribune*, spoke very eulogistically of the author; and since then Mr. Shepherd has acquired distinction as superintendent of the public schools of Baltimore. In his present sphere he has a still wider field of usefulness. Davidson has never conferred the degree on a greater or a better man.—*Statesville Landmark.*

There is almost a panic in London over the outbreak of cholera in Egypt. There are over 5,000 British troops in camp at Damietta. The government was interrogated in the House of Commons Saturday night, and Lord Hartington stated that every precaution had been taken for the safety of the troops. But the cause of anxiety is nearer home than this. Formerly the first cases of cholera generally appeared at Constantinople, whence the disease slowly worked its way up the Danube. The Suez canal has altered all this. Shipping comes direct to the Thames, and there may be cases of Asiatic cholera in Wapping Parish any day. The shippers fear a stoppage of transit through the canal. The usual pilgrimage to Mecca has been prohibited by the Governor of Algeria.

THE NORTH STATE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—This is the new name for the syndicate which bought the Cape Fear & Y. V. R. R. The company met to-day and proceeded to organize under the act of incorporation, with the following result:

John D. Williams, of Fayetteville, President; J. A. Gray, Greensboro, vice-President; Robert T. Gray, Raleigh, Attorney; R. P. Gray, Greensboro, Secretary and Treasurer.

Finance and Executive Committee: D. W. C. Benbow, Greensboro; J. T. Morehead, Leaksville; A. Y. Stokes, Richmond.—*Greensboro Patriot, 27th ult.*

North Carolina ranks third in the number of students at the University of Virginia. In the medical department there are sixteen graduates this year, three of whom are from North Carolina, viz: J. E. Grimsly, of Snow Hill, J. A. Hodges, of Fayetteville, and L. L. Sasser, of Goldsboro. These young gentlemen have the honor of having made the prescribed two years' course in one year.

A dispatch from New York June 30 gives the bank statement as follows: Loans increase $2,038,800; specie increase $955,800; legal tenders increase $402,900; deposits increase $1,183,500; circulation decrease $156,600; reserve increase $257,025. The banks now hold $9,239,925 in excess of legal requirements.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY,.....JULY 5, 1883.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. BRANDT—At Cost.
S. BRANDT—Special Offering.
B. E. SEDBERRY—Turnip Seed.
B. E. SEDBERRY—Drug Store Notice.
MAJ. R. BINGHAM—Bingham School.
T. M. JONES—Greensboro Female College.
T. S. LUTTERLOH—State of North Carolina.
JAMES S. EVANS & CO—Machinery House.
P. E. HINES—Medical Board of Examiners.

ABOUT TOWN.

OKRA.—There is nothing more wholesome than boiled okra, and it is strange that outside of the rice-producing neighborhoods it is rarely used otherwise than as the glutinous basis of soup. We are indebted to Mrs. W. E. Kyle for suggesting this subject in a very practical and acceptable manner.

"GOOD OUT OF NAZARETH."—A vacancy having occurred in the magistrates of Cedar Creek township, our Republican Clerk of the Superior Court, T. S. Lutterloh, appointed a Democrat, Maj. Jno. Evans, in place of T. J. Parker—considering simply the fitness of the man for the place, without reference to politics.

WITH HONOR.—Mr. J. A. Hodges, well and favorably known in Fayetteville as a teacher in the Graded School a year or two ago, has just left the University of Virginia with an honorable record. He took the medical course at that institution, and accomplished in one year the work that is generally supposed to require two. And if the intermediate and final examinations at that University are what they were before the war, Mr. Hodges has performed a great task.

THE ENTERTAINMENT LAST THURSDAY.—The lawn party last Thursday afternoon and evening was a very pleasant entertainment, greatly enjoyed by all the participants.

The ladies of the Benevolent Society desire through us to gratefully acknowlege the kindness of the Misses Mallett in giving the use of their grounds for the lawn party, and also the kindness of Messrs McNeill, Myrover, Gaster and Sheetz in furnishing delightful music on the occasion.

ELECTION OF TEACHERS.—At the meeting of the Trustees of the Graded School, held on Friday afternoon, 29th ult., the same corps of teachers were elected for the ensuing year that have served so acceptably for the past year. They are as follows: Prof. Graham, Superintendent; Mr. J. P. Monroe, Mrs. Lamean, Mrs. Bryan, Misses Tillinghast, Matthews, Mallett, Troy and Woodward.

There is a vacancy left open for another male teacher, much needed in the school, and the trustees hope to fill the position before the opening of the fall session.

AN ORNAMENT TO MARKET SQUARE.—Mr. E. T. McKethan is about to commence tearing down the large wooden building on the south-east corner of Market Square, now occupied by Mr. B. E. Sedberry and Messrs. Garrett & Myrover, and will erect in its stead two handsome brick stores, 60x20 feet each, of elegant architecture, with tasteful mansard roofs and glass or iron fronts. This will prove a great acquisition to that part of town, and Mr. McKethan's enterprise will bring him remunerative results. Situated in one of our most desirable business quarters, his building will never lack desirable tenants.

DROWNED.—A few days ago Mr. W. B. Jackson, of Cedar Creek township in this county, accompanied by his wife and her sister, went to Wheeler's pond to fish. While the three were out on the water in a boat, Jackson was seized with a fit and fell overboard, carrying down the only paddle in the boat. At the same time the batteau received an impetus which sent it some distance off, and rendered it impossible for his companions to give any assistance to the drowning man, who rose once and then was seen no more. Mrs. Jackson and her sister reached the shore with much difficulty and gave the alarm, though of course it was too late to be of any avail.

MONEY ORDERS.—We are requested by Major Orrell, the Postmaster, to state that on and after the 2nd of July the fees to be charged the public for domestic money orders will be as follows:

Orders not exceeding	$10,	8c.
" " "	10 to $ 15,	10c.
" " "	15 to 20,	15c.
" " "	20 to 30,	20c.
" " "	30 to 40,	25c.
" " "	40 to 50,	25c.
" " "	50 to 60,	30c.
" " "	60 to 70,	35c.
" " "	70 to 80,	40c.
" " "	80 to 100,	45c.

Postmasters are instructed to refuse to issue in one day, to the same remitter and in favor of the same payee, *more than three* money orders, payable at the same post-office.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

A—J. L. Alexander.
B—Gilbert Bass; D. W. Beard; M. C. Black; John Barnhill.
C—Eliza Culbreth; Ann B. Cashwell.
D—W. J. Deal.
E—Mary Evans.
G—Currie Graham; D. W. Gregg.
H—D. Hampton.
L—Alex. Leach.
M—Mard Maxwell; Nancy McKethan; Nancy McNeill.
R—Jerre Raymond.
W—Lewis Walker; Julians Williams; Murphy Williams; J. H. Williams.

PURCHASE OF PROPERTY.—Mr. Walter Watson has bought the Utley Mill property near the gas works. His purchase was made with a view to moving his extensive machine-shops there, on account of the difficulty of procuring an adequate supply of good water in his present position; but Mr. S. W. Tillinghast has promised to supply him with as abundance of water—so the foundry will remain where it is.

We are rather glad we are not to lose our neighbors. It's true, they puff coal smoke in our faces whenever we raise the windows; they beat upon anvils, run threshing-machines, blow steam-whistles, and kick up an unearthly racket from morning until night—but they are clever fellows, after all. With the influence of Sunday's sermon fresh upon them, they commence early Monday morning, with music by the entire band, on a choice selection of good old camp-meeting hymns, and by Saturday evening's paying-off hour they are giving us gems of the opera in soprano, bass, tenor and baritone after the most approved fashion. Let the shops stay.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.—Last Monday a negro named Bill McDaniel, in Cedar Creek township, was arrested on the charge of having attempted to commit a horrible and nameless outrage upon the person of a little white girl aged four or five years, the daughter of Mr. Bunce Hair of that township. In default of bail the negro was committed to jail. We learn that the evidence is very strong against him, and we hope that the black villain will receive all the punishment that can be imposed.

"THE GLORIOUS."—Bank officers, millers, lawyers and other gentlemen of elegant leisure went fishing on yesterday, but a thousand people or two came into town to celebrate "The Fourth." Hay, Green, Gillespie and Person streets were densely crowded all day long, and the eating-stands furnished dusky Chloe and her swain with every delicacy, from roast pork to ice-cream. Our colored friends enjoyed the day to the utmost: they had an oration, military parade, entertainment at night at the Metropolitan Hall, etc., and through all there was very little lawless or disorderly conduct to be noted anywhere.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—The Board of County Commissioners met on Monday, 2nd inst.—present: Thos. G. Hall, chairman; W. C. McDuffie, W. J. Kelly, N. R. Blue, A. A. McCaskill.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The pauper list was continued till next month. Mrs. Brown was allowed $1.50 per month; W. M. Fort and daughter were allowed $3.00 per month; Jerusha Howard's allowance was increased from $1.00 to $2.00 per month. The petition of L. R. Jackson was laid on the table. The following bills were presented and passed:

Hinsdale & Broadfoot, medicines,	$19 31
T. S. Lutterloh, issuing judges' order,	6 00
Edwards & Broughton, binding,	6 75
J. M. Byrd, Jail account,	82 00
D. M. McDonald, supplies poor-house,	37 72
A. E. Bramble, " "	1 50
W. Overby, " "	4 90
Daniel Elliott, digging grave,	1 50
S. R. Parker, salary, etc.,	35 25
J. R. McNeill, coffin,	3 50
D. M. McDonald, paupers' supplies,	93 50
D. H. West, " "	3 00
Kelly Sessoms, " "	21 00
Hair & Williams, " "	3 00
N. R. Blue, " "	10 50
J. & O. Evans, " "	4 00
W. W. Autrey, " "	9 00
Neill Bain, " "	1 50
A. F Hobbs, " "	4 00
P. A. Harris, " "	3 00
Joseph Fisher, " "	35 00

The report of the superintendent of the poor-house was received and filed. The petition to appoint a constable in Cedar Creek township was laid over until the next meeting. The report of the Finance Committee was submitted and laid over until the next meeting.

On motion, the board adjourned until Thursday (to-day), 5th inst., when it will meet the tax-list takers of the county.

A Timely Suggestion.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR:—For several years some of our charitable, hard-working ladies have desired the establishment in our midst of a Hospital. Home and School of Industry, but it seemed a hopeless task for only a few persons of limited means to commence an undertaking which would require so much time, some money, and a good deal of combined and determined energy and perseverance.

Every day demonstrates to those who have thought of the matter the increasing need of some institution of this kind.

We have in our midst several charitable bodies who are doing much good work—but we have no common object upon which the whole community can unite for the common purpose of doing good.

I propose then that the ladies of the Town organize a society for the purpose of establishing a Hospital and Home for the benefit of those who through age and infirmity or chronic disease need the quiet and comfort of a home.

In addition to those who are objects of charity the Hospital would be used by many persons who would prefer when sick the comforts it would offer.

The physicians of the town have long felt the need of some institution where they could treat patients coming from the country, and where they could have the benefit of trained nursing.

The first class mentioned is the one for whose benefit the retreat should be founded. The last two classes will assist in supporting it.

If the ladies of the town will undertake the matter they can accomplish much good. Let them begin on a limited scale and gradually extend the work as opportunity offers.

The School of Industry may well come in after a while; at present let us have the Hospital and Home. T. D. HAIGH.

DIED.

LOVE—In this town, on the 29th ult., Mr. WILLIAM R. LOVE, aged about 62 years.

PICKETT—Near Fayetteville, on the 29th ult., after a lingering illness, Mr. JONATHAN PICKETT, in the 73d year of his age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

How two Southern Generals Meet Next July

It is unknown now just what the Cuban planter said when he saw in the newspapers of the Ever Faithful Isle that his ticket, No. 71,189 had drawn $75,000 in the 15th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, at New Orleans, on Tuesday May 8th. The next drawing (the 15th) will take place on Tuesday, July 10th, when $295,500 will be scattered under the sole management of Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va. Any information can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., on application.

NO REMEDY MORE EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS and expels worms from the intestines than Shriner's Indian Vermifuge. It is, without doubt, the best article in the market.

Success.

Some one said nothing succeeds like success. The best preacher saves the most souls; the best farmer makes the most bread; the best lawyer protects his client; the best medicine is that which will do successfully and with the greatest certainty just what it is recommended for. "Dr. Boykin's Worm *Killer*" will destroy and remove worms if there is any in the body. "Everybody's Cathartic Pill" acts gently, mildly and with certainty on the liver and bowels. They are each 25 cents a bottle and are kept both in country stores and by druggists. Doctors prescribe them.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY
WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

COTTON MARKET.

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 10@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1 90
Virgin Dip	$2 00
Spirits	30@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale,	95@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, July 3—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 29½ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 100 casks at that price, and small sales at 33 cts.

ROSIN—The market was dull at $1.20 for Strained and $1.25 for Good Strained, with sales reported at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.70 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.25 for Hard and $2.00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Fayetteville Market.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	60@80
Hog Round,	12@12½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	12@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	14@15	Flint—good	9@10½
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@7
Sides,	11@11½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	9@10	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	12@13	American,	4@4½
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	10@11	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	12½a13
BEEF—		Western,	12@13
On foot,	3½@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.75
Java,	20@30	PORK—	9@10
Rio,	10@13	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	$1.50@1.75
CHICKENS—	20@40	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	17½@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.25@0.00	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	6.00@8.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,—new	75@80	WOOL—	20@21½
Oats,	55@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	75@80	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

Drug Store Notice.

AS Mr. E. T. McKethan expects to erect a large brick store in place of the one I now occupy, I will move my stock next week to the store now occupied by him (only one door below) till the new one is completed.

My friends and customers will find me at the above mentioned place.

B. E. SEDBERRY.
July 5, 1883. 1t

SPECIAL OFFERING
—OF—
Prints, Printed Lawn, Dress Gingham and Poplin Cashmeres,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

A nice line of
SHOES
of every description. A full line of
CLOTHING
of the latest style, to fit and please any one.
GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICE
At
S. BRANDT'S.
Fayetteville, July 5, 1883 22-1m

At Cost! At Cost! At Cost!

DESIROUS of making a change at my Clothing House, No. 30 Hay Street, adjoining the Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar, I will offer the entire stock of

CLOTHING

for Gents, Boys and Youths,
TRUNKS, VALISES and TRAVELING BAGS,
MATTING, OIL CLOTH, etc.
at Cost for CASH only. Call in time, at
GEO. BRANDT'S.
July 5, 1883 22tf

TURNIP SEED.
Buist New Crop, 1883.

SEDBERRY has just received the largest lot of the above popular seed ever brought to this market. He has seventeen different varieties to select from.

Remember his seed motto: NEW and FRESH or NONE.
July 5, 1883. 22tf

Machinery House.

WE have opened and will keep a full stock of MACHINERY, consisting of Engines, Boilers, Saw and Grist Mills, Cotton Gins, Presses, Cane Mills, Evaporators, &c. We also have on hand a few second-hand newly repaired Engines which we offer at great bargains. All goods guaranteed. Write for particulars.
JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
July 5, 1883 22 3m

Medical Board of Examiners of North Carolina,

TARBOROUGH, May 14th to 17th, 1883.

DR. K. N. FERGUSON, of Cumberland Co., having passed an approved examination before the Board, has been licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches, according to law. See Chapter 258, Page 356, Private Laws of 1858–59.
P. E. HINES, M. D., President.
H. T. BAHNSON, M. D., Secretary.
July 5, 1883. 22-4t

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

THE 55th Session of this flourishing Institution will begin on the 22d of August, 1883.
Home Comforts. Good Fare. Thorough Instruction.
Special care of health, manners and morals.
CHARGES MODERATE. For particulars apply to T. M. JONES, Pres't.
July 5, 1883 22-2mpd

BINGHAM SCHOOL,
(Established in 1793,)

is PRE-EMINENT among Southern Boarding Schools for Boys, in Age, in Numbers, in Area of Patronage and in equipment for Physical Culture.
The 179th Session will begin August 1st, 1883.
MAJ. R. BINGHAM, Sup't,
Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.
July 5, 1883. 22-6tpd

Cumberland Co.—In the Superior Court.

Neill McDugald and W. J. McPhail, Executors of Grizilla A. Murphy.
Against
Dan'l J. McKethan and others.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Cumberland County, Greeting:

YOU are hereby commanded to summon Dan'l J. McKethan, Rob't C. McKethan, John Cogdill and wife Mary Jane Cogdill, John M. Coffield, John R McKethan, Frank Loftin and wife Martha Loftin, Walter N. McKethan, James C. McKethan, Mary A. McKethan, Nute Fulbright and wife Susan S. Fulbright, John S. McKethan, A. J. McKethan, Jackson Davis and wife Flora A. Davis, Patrick J. P. Monroe and wife Mary C. Monroe, John A. Monroe and wife Amanda Monroe, the defendants above named, if they be found within your County, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Cumberland, within twenty days after the service of this summons on them exclusive of the day of such service, and answer or demur to the complaint, a copy of which is on file in this office; and let them take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 24 day of July, 1883.

T. S. LUTERLOH,
Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County.

The above is a special proceeding for a final account and settlement of the estate of the late Grizilla A Murphy, in the hands of her said executors.
July 5, 1883 22-6t

TRUSTEE'S SALE
AT AUCTION.

IF not previously disposed of by private sale, I will on Saturday, the 7th of July prox., proceed to close out at public auction the entire stock of Goods, etc., assigned to me by W. C. Holland & Co., by Deed of Trust, dated March 7th, 1883.

The stock consists of a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Wood and Willow Ware, Tin Ware and General Merchandise; also, all Store Fixtures, Safe, Desk, Scales, Notes and Accounts; a Pony Delivery Wagon and Harness.

This is a splendid opportunity for any one wishing to engage in business as the stock embraces a general assortment of every thing necessary for a start, with a trade already established, and the store secured until Jan'y 1st, 1884, at moderate rent—situated on Hay street, the principal thoroughfare, only a few doors above the market.

Parties wishing to examine stock or obtain terms would do well to call on W. C. Holland.
A. MOORE, Trustee.
C. GLOVER, Auctioneer.
Fayetteville, June 28, 1883 21-2t

Sale of Valuable Property.

AS Commissioner appointed by the Court, and in pursuance of a certain decree made in the case of H. B. Butler, wife and others, *ex parte*, the undersigned will on Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1883, at the Market House, in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, that valuable lot of land, with brick store house thereon, No. 47, on the north side of Person street, in said Town, now occupied by R. H. Tomlinson & Co., and one door east of, and adjoining, the store occupied by Geo. A. Thomson. This property is to be sold for the purpose of a division among the heirs-at-law of the late Murdoch McKinnon, dec'd, under a decree of Court, and the title is unquestioned, the estate of M. McKinnon, dec'd, being entirely unincumbered. A rare opportunity for investment is offered. This property is fully insured—having a paid up policy until the 1st of February, 1884. Possession given the first day of November next. *Terms cash.*

THOMAS H. SUTTON,
Commissioner.
June 21, 1883 21-4t

OFFICE
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 25, 1883.

Summer Excursions.

TICKETS will be on sale at the Ticket Office of this Company in Fayetteville, until October 10th. *Good to return* until October 31st, either by Raleigh or Hamlet as may be preferred, as follows, viz:

To Hickory and return,	$13 50
" Morganton "	14 60
" Glen Alpine "	14 90
" Marion "	15 65
" Old Fort "	16 25
" Henry's "	16 40
" Black Mountain and return,	17 00
" Asheville "	17 80
" Warm Springs "	19 65
" Old Point "	13 90
" Morehead City "	11 25

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y, &c.,
21-4t] C. F. & Y. V. R'y Co.

LIVERY AND SALE.

GASTER & HARRINGTON keeps always on hand for public accommodation, at their
Headquarters for Stock
on Donaldson street, fine pleasure horses and vehicles and good roadsters and conveyances for long drives.
Farmers and Planters
in need of good horses and mules will secure unequalled bargains and favorable terms by giving them their patronage.
GASTER & HARRINGTON.
June 28, 1883. 21tf

Jonesboro High School,
JONESBORO, MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this school will begin July 30th, 1883.
For circulars or information apply to
PROF. WILLIAM C. DOUB,
Principal.
June 28, 1883. 21-2mpd

PAINTS.

PURE WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, COLORS of all KINDS, PAINT BRUSHES. PETROLEUM, by the barrel and at retail.

Constantly on hand a complete stock of the above articles, which I will sell at LOW PRICES. Buyers will do well to get my quotations before buying elsewhere.

H. R. HORNE.
Fayetteville, June 21, 1883. 20tf

W. S. PRIOR,
with
D. H. WILSON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Woodenware, Brooms,
BRUSHES, ROPE, TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &C.,
Nos. 375 and 377 Washington Street,
New York.
Feb. 8. 1-tf.

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executor upon the estate of the late Albert P. Hurt, all persons having claims against said decedent are notified to exhibit the same to me on or before June 14, 1884.
J. C. STEDMAN,
Executor of A. P. Hurt.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 13, 1883. 19-6t

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,
No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 14, 1883. 19-1y

H. McD. ROBINSON,
LAW OFFICE,
GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
May 24, 1883 16-1y

JUST RECEIVED,

ANOTHER shipment of LUMBER, including three car loads 20-foot plank. Also, 100,000 Sawed Heart Shingles, in bundles of 100, so that you can see what you are buying.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

PRUNES,
DRIED APPLES, CURRANTS,
RAISINS, &c.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Rose & Leak

HAVE received within the last day or two the following additions to their varied stock:

BEAU-IDEAL CORSETS;
LAKE GEORGE SHEETINGS;
ALAMANCE PLAIDS;
FANCY MATTINGS;
WHITE PIQUE;
NAINSOOKS;
WHITE LINEN LAWN;
DRESS SHIELDS;
WHALE BONE;
BROWN LINEN DRILLING;
COATS' SPOOL COTTON;
CHILDREN'S and LADIES' HOSIERY.
COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER;
ENVELOPES;
PRETTY CALICOES;
BROWN DRILLINGS;
10-4 SHEETINGS;
NOBBY STRAW HATS;
And many other articles.
Call in and examine.
Respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.
June 14, 1883, 19tf

NEW GOODS
AT
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Solid and Plated Silverware.

Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Shears, Pocket Books, Purses, Pocket Match Safes, Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders, Pocket Tape Measures, Walking Canes.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Ask for

We offer to merchants by the dozen
Watch Keys, Steel Chains, Common Jewelry, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Purses, &c.
as low as ANY MARKET.
WARREN PRIOR & SON.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

A LIVE BUSINESS.

L. L. WORRELL desires the public to know that his
WOOL FACTORY
is still in operation, fitted with all the most approved appliances and machinery. He guarantees good work and uses only the very best oil.

☞ Packages of Wool left with his efficient and enterprising agent, N. H. Cohen, south side Hay street, will receive prompt attention, and be forwarded to the factory with dispatch.
L. L. WORRELL.
June 14, 1883. 19-4t

Save Time! Save Money!
BY BUYING THE
Clarke Seed Cotton Cleaner!
A Saving Machine! A Paying Machine!

Raises the grade and quality of Cotton. Prevents the gin from cutting or napping the lint. Will pay for itself on a few bales of cotton. Call on or address S. C. RANKIN & CO., Ag'ts,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 14, 1883. 19-3m

Eureka Mineral Springs.

BUILDING LOTS are offered for sale at low prices until further notice. Quite a number of lots have already been sold.

For further information about the purchase of lots apply to Messrs. Ayer Bros. who are Agents to sell lots and have deeds drawn for the same. The location of the various streets, lots and public squares will be pointed out by me on the grounds.

Parties wishing to make contracts for the delivery of shingles and lumber can do so with the Messrs. Ayer Bros. in town, or with me at the Springs. J. W. LANCASHIRE.
June 14, 1883. 19-3m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
Sash, Blinds and Doors.
S. SHEETZ & SON,
—DEALERS IN—
Furniture of all Grades.

WE have added to our large and well selected stock of Furniture, SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes. We have the agency for a first-class house in this line, and such goods not in stock we will order at short notice. All persons in want of Furniture or goods in our line would do well to give us a call before purchasing, as we intend to sell low for CASH.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1883 17tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF NEWTON & POE HAS this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm will present them to Z. B. Newton, and all persons owing said firm will make payment to him.
Z. B. NEWTON.
E. A. POE.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 6, 1883. 18-6t

HAVING BOUGHT the entire interest of E. A. Poe in the Firm of Newton & Poe, I will continue to make bricks at the Barge Yard. I am now running the "Allen Press Brick Machine," and hope to be able to fill all orders for bricks.

Orders for brick will receive careful and prompt attention.
Z. B. NEWTON.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 6, 1883. 18-6t

HAVING

THUS far disposed of the larger portion of our exclusive spring stock of
Men's, Youth's
AND
BOY'S CLOTHING,

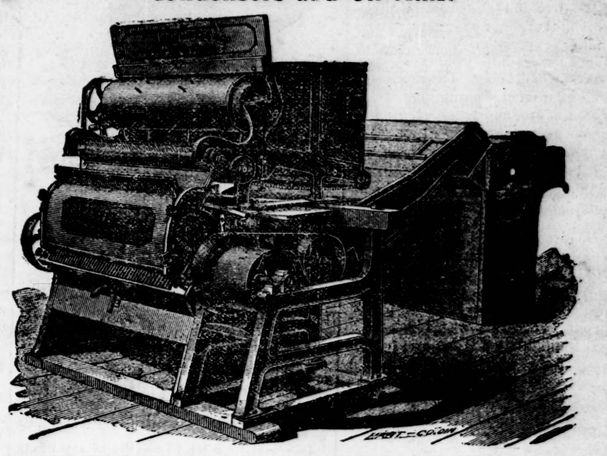
I am now ready to offer the balance of our stock at almost any price rather than to carry it over till next season.

Purchasers of CLOTHING will find it greatly to their interest to call on us, as by so doing they can at least save twenty-five per cent.
HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
May 24, 1883. 16tf

Horse and Mule Collars,

Bridles, Saddles, Blankets and Halters, Wagon and Cart Reins, Britching, &c.;
Iron of all kinds, at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.,
Manufacturers of Cotton Gins, Presses, Self-Feeders, Condensers and Oil Mills.



INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION, ATLANTA, GA., 1881.

Saw Gin and Self-Feeder, exhibited by E. Van Winkle & Co., awarded for Best Simple, Best General Results in Ginning, and Best Constructed Machine, the FIRST PRIZE, $100, or GOLD MEDAL.
Judges—B. S. Ricks, Miss.; B. M. Smedes, Miss.; W. E. Barrows, Conn.
H. I. Kimball, *Director General.*
Also, First Premium at the South Carolina State Fairs, and the Georgia Fairs.
For sale by
J. B. UNDERWOOD, Ag't,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 28, 1883. 21-3m

CLOSING OUT SALE!

FINE HATS AND BONNETS
AT REDUCED PRICES TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.

The handsomest line of Ladies' NECKWEAR in the city, and the greatest variety at the lowest prices.
HOSIERY, VEILS, CORSETS, GLOVES, &c.
Call and get Bargains for *CASH! CASH!*
Mrs. DYE.
NO. 17 HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, June 21, 1883. 20tf

J. M. BEASLEY
HAS IN STORE A WELL SELECTED LOT OF
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes.
CHAINS, CHARMS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, NECK-CHAINS—GOLD AND PLATED;
PENS AND PENHOLDERS.
SOLID SILVER WARE.
Spoons—Table and Tea; Sugar Spoons; Forks; Cream and Gravy Ladles; Cake, Butter and Pie Knives.
SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Spoons—Table and Tea, Forks, Knives, Fish, Cake and Pie Knives, Sugar Spoons, Berry Spoons, Casters, Cake Baskets, Cups, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, Toilet Sets, Vases, Spoon Holders. Yes, they are all here.
CLOCKS.
One and Eight Day, Strike, Alarm, Weights and Springs—big and little.
CUTLERY.
Table Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors, of all sizes. Yes, come to BEASLEY'S and you will find about anything you want, even to a Banjo String.
Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.
J. M. BEASLEY,
Next door to Messrs. Hinsdale & Broadfoot's near Market Place.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 17, 1883. 15tf

T B. O. P. A. M. I.
AT
McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

VIOLINS $1.50 to $20.
FLUTES, FIFES AND FLAGEOLETS.
GUITARS $5 to $25.
SHEET MUSIC; MUSIC BOOKS
BEST ITALIAN AND RUSSIAN STRINGS.
5-CENT MUSIC.
Orders by Mail Receive Prompt Attention.
Save money by visiting or writing to
McNEILL & CO.,
HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, June 14, 1883. 19tf

BABOO ENGLISH.—[In the English government schools and colleges in India the "Hindu gentlemen" are taught to study classic English in Shakspere, Milton, Bacon, Johnson and Goldsmith. Upon leaving college they generally enter as clerks and correspondents the great commercial houses of Bombay and Calcutta. Crossed with the oriental style of exaggerated and high-sounding expression, their "classic" English degenerates into what is known as "Baboo"—which may be contrasted with the peculiar mental outgivings of the half-educated negro, and together filed in the "archives of gravity."

A recent writer in the *Century* contributes some specimens of Baboo—which will amuse those readers of the OBSERVER who laugh at "Uncle Remus"—as follows:]

BOMBAY, May, 1883.

Messrs. Howland & Co., Calcutta.

GENTLEMEN:—We last had this pleasure on the 3d inst., and we now have the honor to report the death of our respected senior, which occurred on the 15th inst.

Since our last cotton has advanced ½ anna, and freights are a trifle firmer.

"Oh, Death, where is thy sting,
Grave, where is thy victory?"

Exchange, 1*s.* 9*d.*

Yours filly,
MOHENDRO, NAUTH & CHUNDER.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20, 1879.

My Dear and Most Honored Sir Joseph: I am one very poor man, got one very large family, cannot afford in dwelling present state of financial cripplement to be in presence at your honor's performance. Six rupees—too much excessively, eight annas—just like thing, dear and adored sir; reduce only for one poor baboo, and all miserable baboo race, send programme down to office please,—all baboo like very much.

Wishing success and enlargement of family, I remain your most faithful and adored praiser,

(Signed) CHOOTYPYTID BANDYPYDID.

DISASTERS IN THE NORTHWEST LIKELY TO TURN IMMIGRATION SOUTHWARD.—The floods of the Missouri, the Ohio and the Mississippi valleys have become incidents of frequent recurrence. This time it is the area drained or traversed by the Missouri river that suffers. Portions of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa have been inundated, with disastrous results to railroad and agricultural property. In Kansas thousands of acres of grain have been destroyed. In Nebraska the storm of Saturday night and Sunday morning is reported to have swept away a village. The losses to farmers in Missouri will be very great—crops, bridges and fences being carried away along the Platte river. Railroad traffic is paralyzed, and great damage has been done to road beds in the wide tract of country submerged. Little Rock is startled by the rapid rise of the river at that point. It is improbable that our seasons have greatly changed in character in recent years, as the more frequent disasters from floods and tornadoes in the Northwest might seem to imply. It is more reasonable to trace the multiplication of such calamities to the vast increase of the inhabited area, within which they are naturally more observed now than formerly. It is not unlikely that the occurrences of the last few years, showing, as they do, the risks to life and property from wind and water to which the Northwest is exposed, will exert an influence in turning the current of immigration more toward Maryland, Virginia and other States along the South Atlantic coast, which are but rarely afflicted with meteorological visitations.—*Baltimore Sun.*

REDUCING THE INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICTS.—The President issued an executive order last week promulgating the changes made in the internal revenue collection districts, in accordance with the action of Congress at its last session. The order was designed to take effect on the first instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable. The number of districts is reduced from 126 to 82, a reduction of 44.

In North Carolina the counties of Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Edgecombe, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, Onslow, Pitt, Wayne, Wilson, Bertie, Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Halifax, Hyde, Hertford, Martin, Northampton, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrel, Washington, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Wake, Warren, Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover, Robeson and Sampson, heretofore comprising the 2d district and part of the 4th district, are constituted one district under the name of the 4th district, with Isaac J. Young, collector of the present fourth, as collector. The counties of Alamance, Caswell, Davidson, Forsyth, Guilford, Person, Randolph, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, Chatham, Granville, Orange, Anson, Montgomery, Moore, Richmond and Stanly, comprising the 5th and part of the 6th districts, are now constituted into one district, to be known as the 5th, with W. H. Wheeler collector. This is a new appointment.

Since the above order was issued, the counties of Pender and Vance have been added to the fourth district by another executive order. These counties were only recently created and were accidentally overlooked when the question of reorganizing the districts was first considered.

THE GREAT BRIDGE.—This whole work—bridge, approaches, anchorages, railroads, depots, and all—cost sixteen million dollars in money and thirteen years of time. What is the grand result? Is it worth all this? How many people can use it in a day? Let us see. On the approaches the bridge is one hundred feet wide. On the suspended part it is eighty-five feet wide. This gives room enough for two lines of teams on each way, or four in all. All the teams going in one direction take the right-hand road, the heavy teams on the outside, and the lighter ones on the inside. The two roads will allow one thousand four hundred and forty teams to pass in an hour, or fourteen thousand four hundred and forty in ten hours. There will be eighty cars on the railroad, and twenty cars can travel on the bridge at once. When all are running, eighty thousand people can cross in an hour. The grand promenade will hold ten thousand people at one time, and forty-five thousand people can cross on foot in an hour.—*Chas. Barnard, in the July St. Nicholas.*

Govenor Hubbard, of Minnesota, was renominated by the Republicans at St. Paul on Thursday last, over Mr. Pillsbury, the choice of the Windomites.

Stoves! Stoves!

We are now receiving another consignment of

STOVES,

which we offer at Manufacturers' prices, together with a large assortment of PIECE and STAMPED TIN WARE.

Also, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Toilet Sets and Bath Tubs, (both sponge and hip); Stove Pans and Pipes, all sizes; Galvanized Iron Evaporators; Stove Repairs of all kinds. Call and see our Stove Pipe Shelves, the best thing out. Rising Sun Stove Polish always on hand—the best in use.

A large lot of FRUIT JARS—all sizes.

TIN ROOFING and GUTTERING promptly done.

TIN VALLEY GUTTERING of any length constantly on hand.

McMILLAN BROS.
Fayetteville, June 7, 1883 18tf

S. SHEETZ & SON,

Undertakers in all its branches,

WOULD say to the public in general that we are in receipt of our new

HEARSE,

purchased in New Bedford, Mass., and are fully prepared to serve any who may favor us with their orders in the best style. We have a full line of fine BURIAL CASES, COFFINS and CASKETS on hand. Our prices will be as moderate as any house in the State.

The junior partner will give his personal attention to all funerals entrusted to his care, and will endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1883 17tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLISHERS,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

55 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

INVITE ORDERS FOR

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,

and for all kinds of

STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

Over 35,000

STONEWALL PLOWS sold. Not all by A. S. HUSKE & CO., but their proportionate share. If you need one or a Scraper, we have just received a small lot and still two lots more to arrive.

STEEL PLOWS,

Such as Dixon and Magnolia Sweeps, Bull Tongues, Half-Turn Shovels, Scooters, &c., at

H. H. H.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
May 24, 1883 16tf

New Crop Cuba AND New Orleans Molasses,

At

CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1883 11tf

FANCY CANDY,

CAKES AND CRACKERS,
&c. &c. &c.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

If You Don't

always see what you want advertised by us come and call for it and you will be apt to find it.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

CIGARS,

SMOKING AND CHEWING

TOBACCO

of very best quality, at

CHAS. HAIGH'S.

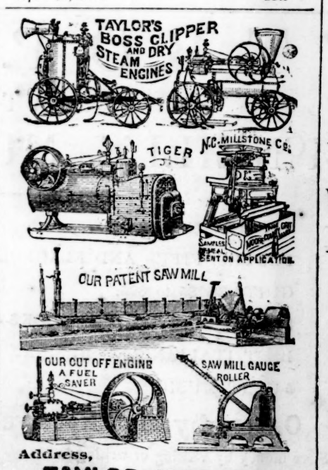
April 19, 1883 11tf

Collars, Bridles, Saddles, Hames,

At

CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf


TAYLOR'S BOSS CLIPPER AND DRY STEAM ENGINES
TIGER
NO. MILLSTONE CO.
OUR PATENT SAW MILL
OUR CUT OFF ENGINE A FUEL SAVER
SAW MILL GAUGE ROLLER

Address,

TAYLOR MFG. CO.

Charlotte, N. C.

(*Please Mention this Paper.*)

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn monthly.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000 to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS G, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **July 10, 1883**—158th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250

1967 Prizes, amounting to..... $265,500

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.,

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

June 14, 1883. 19-4t

1832. 1883.

THE JAS. R. McNEILL COFFIN HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dealer in all sizes and styles of

Coffins and Caskets;

Cloth, Walnut, Poplar and Pine.

Hearse furnished when desired and all necessary arrangements attended to.

BURIAL ROBES in several grades always on hand.

All orders in this department, DAY or NIGHT, will have my PERSONAL ATTENTION.

FURNITURE

upholstered, repaired and varnished.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

JAS. R. McNEILL, Prop'r.
March 15, 1883. 6tf

CALL AND SEE The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.

Superlative and all grades of Flour.

New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.

Cream Boneless Codfish.

Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.

Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,

A GARRASON.

April 19, 1883 11tf

If You Want

BACON, LARD, BUTTER, FLOUR, CORN, MEAL, MOLASSES, SYRUP, COFFEE, SUGAR, MARSHALL AND LIVERPOOL SALT, CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, SOAP, STARCH, CANDY, CRACKERS and CANDLES

or any goods that a well regulated house has, call at

A. S. HUSKE & CO'S,
Hay Street.

May 3, 1883. 13tf

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO. BALTIMORE.

PATENT ROLLER FLOUR,

Manufactured from Maryland and Virginia Wheat, celebrated for its purity and richness of Gluten, Phosphates and other nutricious Properties. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE,
PATAPSCO FAMILY,
PATAPSCO EXTRA,
CAPE HENRY FAMILY,
NORTH POINT FAMILY,
CHESAPEAKE EXTRA,
BEDFORD FAMILY,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

Bubrs 1774.....ROLLS 1882.

C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO.,
OFFICE—32 COMMERCE STREET.

Represented by

B. R. TAYLOR, Broker,
Fayetteville, N. C.

April 26, 1883. 12-6m

FLOUR.

WE still sustain our reputation for selling GOOD FLOUR. Every barrel or sack warranted.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.
May 24, 1883. 16tf

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent, and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y

HEADQUARTERS!

49 and 51 Person St.,

GEO. A. THOMSON,

IS

WIDE AWAKE AND FULL OF BUSINESS!

Spring with its gentle showers and lovely flowers, Can never fill the aching void at meal hours;

BUT

GEO. A. THOMSON,

with dainty delicacies—Fish, Fruit and Fowl, can sooth the savage howl.

KNOW ONE AND ALL

that any thing to be had in a

FIRST-CLASS Family Supply and Provision Store,

IS KEPT AT

HEADQUARTERS!

49 and 51 Person St.,

GEO. A. THOMSON'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

LUMBER!

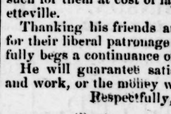
JUST received per consignment, 250,000 feet of well-seasoned LUMBER, of all grades for sale low.

PLANING MILL.

I have now in operating an improved PLANING MILL, and am prepared to execute all orders in the BEST STYLE and at POPULAR PRICES.

JAMES D. McNEILL,
Merchant Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 8, 1883. 5tf

THOS. M. HUNTER D. D. S.



OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-1f

TOBACCO.

WE now have the largest stock of OLD WORK Plug and Twist Tobacco that we have ever offered. Full rebate of 8 cents per pound given on all grades.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.
May 24, 1883. 16tf

STONEWALL PLOWS.

BEST COTTON PLOW EVER SOLD.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

ROYSTER'S CANDY.

FRESH AND SWEET,

At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

J. E. GARRETT. G. G. MYROVER.

GARRETT & MYROVER,

PRACTICAL

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Solicit orders for the printing of Books, Pamphlets and all classes of Commercial Work.

April 9, 1883. 9-6m

Furniture! Furniture!

J. L. ALLEN & CO.

having dissolved copartnership, the undersigned will continue the

Furniture Business in all its Branches,

at his old stand, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Gillespie Street.

He will also continue the manufacture of

Sash, Blinds, Doors and Building Material of all kinds,

at his factory on Mumford Street. If any of his customers prefer white pine goods, he will order such for them at cost of laying them down at Fayetteville.

Thanking his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he respectfully begs a continuance of the same.

He will guarantee satisfaction in both goods and work, or the money will be refunded.

Respectfully,

J. L. ALLEN.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1883. 10tf

A. MOORE,

MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Tobacco and Cigar Store.

Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

THE CELEBRATED

"Faultless" Corset

is offered by HY. R. NOVITZKY.

April 12, 1883 10tf

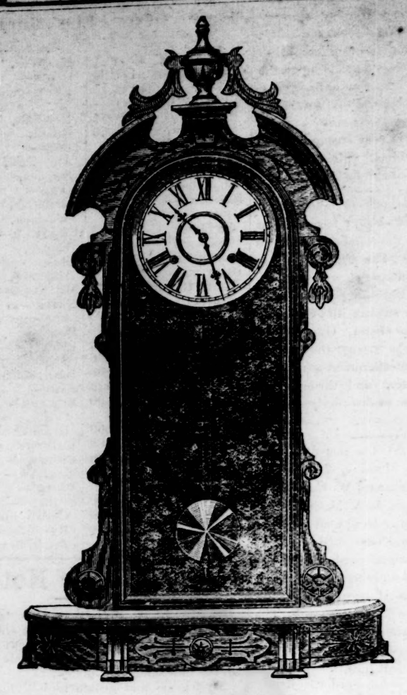
H. H. H.

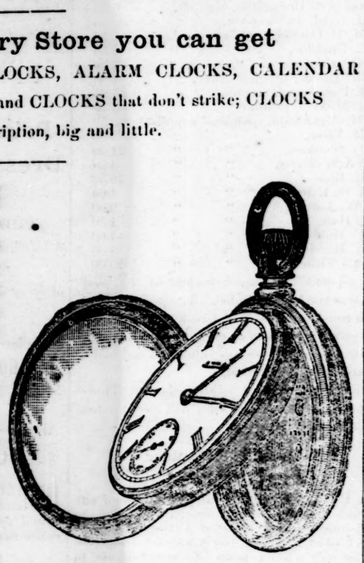
HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

Have the finest and best selection of Fishing Tackle ever before brought to this market, with various and sundry articles of the Hardware line constantly received and for sale by us. We can give good bargains.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
H. H. H.

Come to Prior's Jewelry Store for Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.





Watches and Clocks Cleaned and Repaired and Warranted at PRIOR'S.

Come to Prior's Jewelry Store for Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

At Prior's Jewelry Store you can get

WEIGHT CLOCKS, SPRING CLOCKS, ALARM CLOCKS, CALENDAR CLOCKS, CLOCKS that strike and CLOCKS that don't strike; CLOCKS of every description, big and little.

COME TO PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE FOR

Engagement and Wedding Rings and Bridal Presents.

WARREN PRIOR & SON.

Fayetteville, April 26, 1883. 12tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

—DEALER IN—

SEED OATS AND RYE

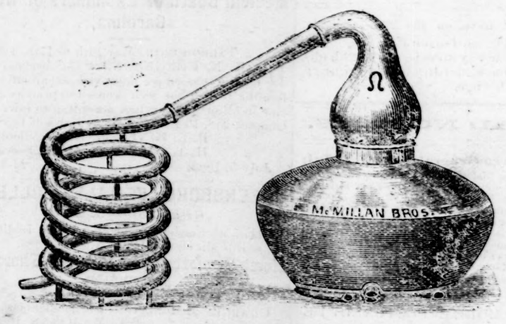
Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,

COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1883. 1-1y

TURPENTINE STILLS.



We are continually manufacturing our

Improved Seamless Stills,

and have on yard, Stills of 12, 15 and 20 barrels capacity. Also, a lot of SECOND-HAND STILLS, which we will sell at a bargain. We have a large assortment of

STILL WORMS,

from 5 to 7 feet diameter. Also, a large lot of new and second-hand CAPS and ARMS. We carry in stock STILL BOTTOMS of all sizes, which will enable us to re-bottom any size Still with dispatch. Also,

Grate Bars, Doors and Glue Kettles.

REPAIRING through the country a specialty.

Seven Second-hand Whiskey Stills, from 15 to 80 gals.

In fact, we carry a larger stock in this line than any house South; and sell upon the most accommodating terms. Call and see us.

McMILLAN BROS.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 7, 1883. 18tf

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1 vol. 12mo., Cloth, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charlotte Journal.*

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Lumberman.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,

Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK.

P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:

J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.

With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than **THIRTY YEARS,** and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals.

J. H & J. C. HORNER.
June 15, 1882. 112tf

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 13tf

J. H. FARRAR,

(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Orguinettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.

Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-1y

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1883 10tf

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE STEAMers of the CAPE FEAR AND PEOPLE'S STEAMBOAT COMPANY will leave their wharves as follows:

GOVERNOR WORTH will leave Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock p. m.

NORTH STATE will leave Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Thursdays and Mondays at 2 o'clock p. m.

J. A. WORTH, Agent
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Dec 7, 1882 137tf

Iron, Nails, Axes,

SHOVELS, SPADES, TRACES, HOES,

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.

April 19, 1883 11tf